New-York Daily Times.

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OUR MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Metropolitan Police Pay Stopped.

[illegible] AT THE STATION HOUSES.

[illegible] Times in the Seventeenth Ward.

Fourth of July Rioters Sentenced.

THE MULLER INQUEST CONTINUES.

Scenes and Interesting Incidents of the Late Riot.

SENTIMENT AT THE CITY HALL.

[illegible] City Comptroller, Mayor, City Chamberlain [illegible] Restrained from [illegible] Warrant or [illegible] to Pay the Metropolitan Police.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term. [illegible]

[illegible] an injunction was applied for to restrain the above named defendants from [illegible] the $100,000 asked for by the Police Commissioners. John Fitzpatrick, the plaintiff, [illegible] street; he gives a bond in the penalty of $10,000. His sureties are Terence Farley, of Fifty-fourth-street, and John F. Broderick, of No. 31 East Twenty-ninth-street. The Judge granted the injunction and signed an order for the defendants to show cause, on the 20th inst., why it should not be made perpetual.

COPY OF COMPLAINT.

John Fitzpatrick, plaintiff in this action, complaining in his own behalf as well as on the behalf of all others similarly interested, who may come in and contribute towards the expense of this action, complains of Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York; David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York; Andrew V. Stout, Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York; and Simeon Draper, James W. Nye, [illegible] Bowen, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, defendants, and respectfully states to this Court: That this plaintiff is a tax-payer and corporator of the City of New-York, residing therein; that said defendant, Azariah C Flagg, is the Comptroller of the [illegible] County of New-York, and as such is the proper officer to draw all warrants upon the City Chamberlain. That the said defendant, Fernando Wood, is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and David T. Valentine is the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and as such it is their official duty to countersign, and they countersign all warrants drawn by the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York upon the City Chamberlain of the said City and County. That it is provided by section 21 of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, That the sum of money styled the Police Fund, collected by the City of New-York for the purposes of [illegible] during the years 1856 and 1857, not expended in the Treasury of the said City, shall immediately upon the organization of the Board of Police, and after due notice to that effect served upon the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, be paid into the State Treasury, as part of the Police Fund. And the Board of Police of the said "The Metropolitan Police District" have not on or before the first day of June, 1857, apportioned any sum or sums of money as requisite and needful to be raised by said City and County for any one or more years, as the plaintiff has been informed and believes; nor have the Board of Supervisors of the said City and County raised or collected by any tax or sum or sums of money within said City for the Board of Police, within the said Metropolitan Police District, for any one or more years, nor is there any sum or sums of money so collected by the said City of New-York, and unexpended in the Treasury of the said City for the purposes of Police therein, during the years 1856 and 1857, to be paid into the State Treasury as part of the Police Fund referred to in said act. That the said defendant, Azariah C. Flagg, as Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] believes, notwithstanding that there are no funds in the Treasury of the City of New-York to the credit of the Police Fund, to draw his warrant on the City Treasury for the sum of $100,000, to be paid to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, or some other officer of the State, for the use of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, and to have the same countersigned by Fernando Wood, as Mayor of the City of New-York, and David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the said City, and paid by the said Andrew V. Stout, Chamberlain of the said City, and unless restrained by the order of this honorable Court, as this plaintiff has been informed and believes, and on such information and belief states that the said Comptroller of the City and County of New-York will draw such warrant, and that the same will be countersigned by the Mayor of the City of New York and the Clerk of the Common Council of the said City, and accepted and paid by the said City Chamberlain; and this plaintiff, and all other persons similarly interested, will, by the consummation of such acts, be injured irreparably, the said statute, in its terms and in its spirit, be violated, and the credit of the City be impaired; that the said Comptroller, Mayor, and City Chamberlain, and as the plaintiff is informed and believes, urged to take the unauthorized measure above indicated by the Commissioners of Police, of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, who have already, as the plaintiff has been informed and believes, induced the said Comptroller to draw his warrant on the said City Chamberlain, and to sign the same, requiring the said City Chamberlain to pay the sum of $100,000 to his own order, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, and such warrant has been presented to the Mayor to be countersigned, and has been returned by him unsigned, on the ground that it is not authorized by law in the form as now drawn, and to be altered or changed in form; that the Corporation of the City of New York for a long time past has been and now are raising money upon revenue bonds and paying for the use thereof interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; that the said defendant, Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, shall so draw his warrant for the said sum of $100,000, and have the same countersigned by Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, and David T. Valentine, as Clerk of the Common Council of the said city, the same would be paid by the Chamberlain of the City of New York as County Treasurer of the County of New York, from monies borrowed by the said City for its said use, or from money which the Corporation of the City of New-York will be compelled to, or will borrow at an interest of 7 per cent. per annum upon revenue bonds, thereby subjecting the Corporation of the City and County of New-York, and the tax-payers and Corporation thereof, to the loss of the interest of $100,000, from the time that the said warrant so drawn, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the City Chamberlain, until the same shall be hereafter collected and paid into the City Treasury: wherefore the plaintiff prays final judgment, and that the said defendants may be restrained by an injunction order of this Court from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrant upon account of or against the Police Fund of the City and County of New-York, to be paid to the Comptroller of the State of New-York or other State officer, or to be paid to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, until the same or some part thereof shall have been collected, and from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrant for such purpose for any greater sum or amount than shall, or may from time to time, be collected and paid into the Treasury of the City or County of New-York on account of the police fund of the said City or County of New-York.

E. JENNINGS, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Fitzpatrick, the plaintiff in this action, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on his information and belief, and as to those matters that he believes it to be true.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1857.

WM. DIXEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPY OF THE INJUNCTION.

John Fitzpatrick and all others interested vs. Azariah C. Flagg et al.—It appearing from the complaint in this action duly verified that the said plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint, and that such relief consists in restraining the said defendants from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrant upon account of or against the Police fund of the City and County of New-York, to be paid to the Comptroller of the State of New-York or other State officers, or to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, until the same or some part thereof shall have been collected, and from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrants for such purpose, for any greater sum or amount than shall or may be from time to time collected and paid into the Treasury of the City or County of New-York on account of the Police fund of the said City or County. Now, therefore, on motion of E. Jennings, Jr., Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff let the defendants show cause before me the 20th day of July, 1857, why they should not be so enjoined, and until the appearing let the said defendant, and they and each of them, absolutely desist and refrain from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrant upon the account of or against the Police Fund of the City and County of New-York, to be paid to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, or other State officer, or to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, until the same, or some part thereof, shall have been collected; and from drawing, countersigning or paying any warrant for such purpose for any greater sum or amount than shall or may be, from time to time, collected and paid into the Treasury of the City or County of New-York on account of the Police Fund of said City or County.

H. P. INGRAHAM,
First Judge New-York Common Pleas.

Dated, July 16, 1857.

Continuation of the Inquest on the Death of John Muller.

Before Coroner P. W. Perry.

The examination was resumed yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, in the room of the Court of Sessions. Ex-Coroner Wilhelm assisted the Coroner as interpreter. The Court-room was about half filled with spectators.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HARTT.

Jedediah W. Hartt, Police Captain of the Seventeenth Ward, was the first witness. He stated that he did not know, personally, of the beginning of the disturbance; the first information he had of it was the arrival of a messenger, about 7 o'clock P. M. at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and said there was trouble in Avenue A, near Fourth-street; think he remarked they were maltreating the officers; sent all the available force down there, and in a few moments Officer Davis came into the Station-house all bleeding, the blood running down his face; the officers, by that time, could not have got more than half-way down; think Officer Davis said he had been stoned, or something like that; he had a prisoner with him, witness believed; just as he had disposed of the prisoner, another officer named Stout, came in and said they had been driven away by the mob, stoned, and believed he said, fired at; Sergeant Lockwood came up as far as Second-avenue and Fourth-street, and sent for witness; Mr. Clarkson Crolius happening to be in the Station-house, witness asked him to stay there, and he started off; he found the Sergeant and his men at the corner of Second-avenue and Fourth-street; some of them were bleeding there; witness asked Lockwood what the matter was, and he said the mob had tried to rescue a prisoner, and had driven the officers away; a number of spectators were standing on the opposite corner, and witness went over to speak with them and gather all the facts; while talking with them, some two or three of the policemen came around and said, "Captain, it is very bad, they have fired at us;" witness was surprised, and said, "With what?" they said "with muskets and pistols from the roofs of houses;" they spoke of it as dangerous to go down there; told the men to fall in, and they all marched down to the scene of the disturbance; on reaching Second-avenue, could see a great number of people about Avenue A, and occasionally could hear a pistol shot or something like that; then they marched down still further, near the centre of the block of Fourth-street, towards Avenue A, and there halted; thought it might be dangerous to go down from the appearance of things, and also was in hopes of seeing some prominent Germans to go down with me and try to pacify the crowd; after waiting awhile the crowd advanced towards the police, some rather bad looking cases being in front; ordered the men to form five or six abreast in the middle of the street, and marched on within a few rods of the rioters, and halted again, and they stopped; told his men to stand close and keep quiet; also directed his men to put their pistols out of sight, if they had any; the boys then commenced throwing stones towards the police, and witness advanced alone with his club under his arm, waving his hand to them, expecting to see some one amongst them he knew; as he had lived a great number of years in that vicinity, and knew most of the leading Germans; not recognizing any one, told them they should retire and go home; that they were all wrong, and that they should go away and save trouble; their only reply was jeers and laughter; those in the rear were evidently urging those in front to advance; witness then retired a few steps to consider what was best to be done; when he first went down, he had supposed his intimacy with them would enable him to settle this without trouble, as it had always done before; failing in this, he thought it his duty to make them leave by force, his men having been driven away and injured; he accordingly gave the order to advance; stones kept coming every now and then from those in front and in the rear; advanced into the centre of the crowd, witness being about five or six feet ahead of his force; as he came up he expostulated with them again very kindly; telling them to disperse or they would have to be made to; it was without effect; in fact so much noise was made his voice could hardly be heard; they drove the crowd back by pushing and the club, opposite to the first house from the corner of Avenue A; then they began to hear the shots quite freely from the other side of Avenue A, and also from the southwest corner building, and occasionally from the crowd; about this time some of the men cried out, "The bricks are coming from the tops of the houses again;" witness still continued to urge the crowd to go away, or they would get into serious trouble.

Witness wished to state here, that when he first heard the shots fired, he thought it was merely the pastime of the boys, but he soon began to think it was a very serious matter; in fact he expected to be shot down every moment himself; about this time a brick struck one of the officers on the head, who seemed to be just in the act of drawing his pistol; told him to put it up, and use nothing but his club; he remarked to the men several times, "don't use your pistols, men, don't fire, we shall get through or away from them;" just then saw a powerful looking man in his shirt sleeves standing on the corner, who seemed to be taking a very active part in the matter; went to go towards him, and saw him throw a brick or stone with great violence towards the officers; as soon as he threw it, some of the men exclaimed, "he's down;" his first impulse was to see who of his men was down, but went towards the man who threw the missile, who at that moment stooped over towards the curb-stone, apparently with the design of picking up something; as he did so, witness heard a shot fired, partly behind and partly above his men; thought it came from the house; the man then fell; think he would have known if the shot had been fired by one of his men; his orders to them were peremptory not to fire unless they were so directed; witness turned around and called to his men to come forward, and to the crowd to clear out; while so doing he saw a man standing a few feet before him having a pistol in his hand; it looked like a single-barrel pistol, which, as it was held in his hand, went off without being aimed at anybody, and seemingly by accident. The Police force then made their way through the crowd, and went down Avenue A; after going round the corner, Officer Adamson was standing near witness on his right, when a heavy substance struck him and knocked him down; the missile appeared to be a bunch of two or three bricks; they passed down Avenue A to Third street, and the crowd slowly dispersed; the crowd seemed greatly excited; while at the corner of Third-street, Officer Edwards came up and said, "Captain, they have got one of our men down Avenue A, and they are beating him;" they then started down towards a crowd collected in front of No. 20 Avenue A; the crowd consisted of about twenty or thirty; when the officers came up they dispersed, but commenced stoning them from Mechanic's Alley; when witness came up to No. 29 Avenue A, he saw a man apparently wounded, whom he recognized as the man he had seen shot, and who had thrown the brick or stone; then called his men, and said, "We will go back;" witness was sure the wounded man was the same person he had supposed to be the ringleader of the crowd, and had thrown the missile; he now ordered his men to retire, and as they came up towards the corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street, a large paving stone struck the ground between the men and himself; the missile seemed to come from a house on the east side of the street; some of the men remarked, "He ought to be shot," (that is, the man who threw it,) and he enjoined them again not to fire; after that, witness returned with his men to the Station house.

To the Coroner.—Did not know that any shots were fired by his men; if they were, they were fired after the crowd commenced firing; the disturbance he did not regard as a very serious matter, until the man fell so close to him.

Mr. Theodore Tomlinson here arose and stated that he was employed by a number of German citizens to see that justice was done, and he accordingly appeared as counsel in this case. He remarked that there seemed to be an erroneous impression, and he believed it was the theory of the Coroner himself, that counsel could not be allowed to appear on behalf of parties interested in the case.

The Coroner replied that there was no mistake at all about the matter, as the law on the subject was clear and distinct. Though he could not admit the right of Mr. Tomlinson to take part in the investigation, he would concede him the privilege to ask witnesses questions through him, as a matter of courtesy merely.

Captain Hartt wished to add that some of the firing was from muskets; that he was confident of from the sound.

To a Juror.—Did not fire a pistol himself; his men did not use pistols to his knowledge.

Q.—Did you know that your men had pistols when you started for the riot? A.—I knew it, of course, or I would not have ordered them to put them up.

Q.—Did you maltreat John Muller when he was lying on the platform, as you said? A.—I did not.

To another Juror—Q.—Did you see anybody have a musket? A.—No; but I will swear that I believe some of the shots I heard fired from the houses, were from muskets; the sound was different from that of pistol shots.

Q.—Did you see the man you spoke of as the ringleader, throw anything? A.—Yes, I saw him swing his arm very quick, and throw something.

Q.—Did you and your men have any distinction or mark about you to indicate that you were policemen? A.—Yes, we were shields, and some of the men had Panama hats on, with a badge on them.

Q.—Did you see Muller after his death? A.—No; I was at Muller's residence after his death, but was not allowed to see him.

Q.—Do you not know that it has been contrary to the regulations of the department for the men to carry pistols? A.—I do not; we never give the men permission to carry pistols, but they do it sometimes, nevertheless.

To the Coroner—I could not say precisely what time we left the Station-house.

To Mr. Tomlinson—I had about thirty men with me when I went to the scene of the disturbance.

Q.—Do you know how many of your men were armed? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether there were ten men armed? A.—I do not.

Q.—What was your motive in going down to Avenue A? A.—To keep the peace; as my men had been driven away, I thought it my duty to go down and preserve order.

Q.—Was there much disorder when you got there? A.—Yes, a great deal.

Q.—In what way were they acting disorderly when you first reached the place? A.—Throwing stones, and being very noisy and hooting.

Q.—Do you say there was no firing by your men, or did you say you saw none? A.—I said I saw none.

Q.—You said you pushed towards the man in the shirt sleeves who you thought was the leader; did you do so in order to arrest him or to quiet him? A.—To quiet him if possible, and if not, to arrest him if we could.

To a Juror—Did you see any firing from a house on the east side of Avenue A? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did any person interfere with you when you went to see the corpse on Monday? A.—Yes, I was struck while getting out of the house, and afterwards stoned.

To Mr. Tomlinson—Did you see any of the crowd resist or strike the officers? A.—Yes, I saw them push against the officers, and, I think, strike them.

Q.—What were the names of the officers who told you they were fired at? A.—I don't think I can recollect.

To a Juror—Were shots fired from the southwest corner building, as well as from the southeast? A.—Yes, and I think from all the corner buildings.

The Coroner here inquired if any officer present had a revolver with him, as they would like to see it; there was no law against carrying a revolver, and they need have no fear.

An officer here presented a revolver, and the Coroner compared the ball taken from the body of John Muller with the bore, and found it too large to fit.

To a question from a juror some one replied that policemen do not carry pistols of the same size.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET HOFFMAN.

Margaret Hoffman was the next witness—She resides at No. 157 Fourth-avenue; was present at the riot last Sunday; went there about seven o'clock in the evening; was at No. 27 Avenue A; everything was quiet then; first saw some men talking on the corner of Avenue A and Third-street; a policeman came and tried to get the men away; they fought him; they got him in the middle of the street and knocked him down; he got up and ran away, and brought back some more; couldn't say how many; the policemen and crowd went up Third-street, fighting as they went along; finally they came down again, and went down Avenue A towards Fourth-street, and were fighting there; they then turned and went down Avenue A towards Second-street, when the people all ran away and left the policemen alone; about a dozen policemen were left there; somebody commenced firing; saw a man run into the street and fire a pistol; this was before the crowd left the officers; don't know whether the man was a policeman; he fired the pistol in the air; this was the first shot witness heard fired, right after heard other firing from the houses on the west side of Avenue A, and the crowd ran away; saw the smoke, and think it was from the windows of those houses the firing was; the policemen ran after the crowd, but couldn't catch them; when they found they couldn't catch them, saw one policeman run across the way to the corner of Second-street and Avenue A; a man stood there at the corner of a house, and the policeman took out his club and struck him, so that he fell down; the man was only looking on; he lay for a moment, when a man on the opposite side called out to know if he was hurt; didn't see who took away the man who was knocked down, or where he was taken to; witness was looking out of the front window all this time; was leaning out; did not see any stones thrown, or anything thrown.

To a Juror.—The man who fired a pistol had no club or badge; saw the smoke coming out of the windows where she heard the shots fired.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID G. MCKELVEY.

David G. McKelvey was the next witness; he was a policeman of the Seventeenth Ward; was at the scene of the affray on Sunday about half past seven o'clock; was on post on Second-avenue during the afternoon between Fourth and Fourteenth streets; the first of the disturbance he saw was Sergeant Lockwood and several other men coming towards the Station-house in Second-avenue, in the neighborhood of Fourth-street; saw people running across the avenue, and said to the Sergeant "There must be trouble down there, the crowd is running down;" turned down Fourth-street towards Avenue A, and saw quite a crowd of the people following the officers who were coming up; some of the officers were bleeding; stones were flying at the time from the crowd towards the officers; the Sergeant then ordered the force to drive the crowd away; then drove them down to Avenue A; they charged down through the centre of the street; on the corner halted and witness went on the sidewalk and called to the crowd in a loud tone to disperse as good citizens and go home; they received his words with groans and hisses; some said they had as good right to stand there as he had; witness told them that if they did not, the consequences would be on their own heads; heard stones falling behind him and turned around; went into the middle of the street towards Avenue A, and stood within eight feet of Officer McMellen when he was hit on the head with a stone; then heard shots fired; on southeast corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street saw a person fire a musket or rifle from the side of a chimney on a house-top; it seemed to be pointed towards them, and I called to the men to look out; was then struck on the left arm with a stone, and soon after on the ankle; stones were then flying from the house-tops and from the street; Officer Lockwood then ordered a retreat up Fourth street, and when there, sent for Capt. Hartt, who soon arrived; the Captain ordered the men to fall into line, and they marched down towards Avenue A and halted; the crowd was very thick in front; the Captain called out aloud to the people to disperse and go home; they hooted and yelled and commenced throwing stones again; then received the order to advance, and drove them down Avenue A, stones still flying, amid groans and yells and hooting; chased them down past Third-street, and turned back, ordering people into their houses, and to disperse; those who resisted were clubbed; several stones, some of them very large, were at this time thrown from the tops of the houses, and some of the men were hurt by them; cleared the street as well as they could, and witness persuaded some of the women and children to go inside and not get hurt; heard several shots before Captain Hartt was sent for; besides the musket or rifle before mentioned, heard several pistol shots; couldn't say whether any of the officers fired; saw one draw his pistol and point at the man who fired from near the chimney; think that Sergeant Lockwood told him not to fire, and think he did not; after Captain Hartt came down, heard occasional pistol shots whilst passing through Fourth-street; did not see Muller or anybody else shot; saw a man afterwards lying on the walk who was said to be shot; saw several people lying around on the sidewalk, and on the outside of the curb-stone; did not hear any orders given the officers to fire; heard Captain Hartt order them to put their pistols up.

To a Juror.—Heard shots fired behind him; there were officers behind him some of the time; there were several such shots fired.

Q.—Did you draw a pistol on that occasion? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you fire it off? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Were there any Germans among the Police, and if so, did they speak in their own language and urge the people to go home and be quiet? A.—There were Germans among the Police, and I think they did so speak.

Q.—Did any of your men have a badge on their hat? A.—I believe there were some.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT LOCKWOOD.

Edmund S. Lockwood, sergeant of the Seventeenth Ward Police, was the next witness; resides at No. 26 Rivington-street; did not see anything of the riot before the last witness; near the corner of Second-avenue and Fourth-street saw two officers with a prisoner and a large crowd following; thought it best to turn the crowd back, and while doing so was told by one of the officers to hurry down to Avenue A, as there was a great excitement there; went down, and with his men advanced towards the crowd, who were throwing stones; saw stones thrown from the roofs of the houses; and had not men enough to clear the side walks, so that the crowd closed in and surrounded them; then sent for Captain Hartt. (This part of witness' evidence was in substance the same as that of Captain Hartt and Officer McKelvey.) Couldn't recollect whether pistols were fired before the arrival of Captain Hartt; was not greatly excited, but thought their situation, when surrounded by the crowd, was critical; that they must use force or be killed.

To a Juror—Did not think that any man was struck by the officers who did not resist them; heard pistols fired all around him, before him and behind him; saw Officer McKelvey have a pistol and fire it towards the top of a house; went to him and told him to put it up; the officer replied that they were throwing stones from the top of the houses; witness saw stones thrown from the house-tops; did not carry a pistol himself.

To Mr. Tomlinson—Do not know the origin of the riot; had four or five men with him before Captain Hartt arrived.

At this point, the inquest was adjourned to this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the same place. On Saturday the Coroner will sit at the German theatre, in Fourth-street, on which day he hopes to get through with the investigation.

The Fourth of July Riots.

SENTENCE OF FOUR RIOTERS—SPEECH OF BARNEY GALLAGHER.

PATRICK MOONEY, EDWARD DYE, PATRICK MCBRIDE and BARNEY GALLAGHER were tried and convicted, in Special Sessions, some two weeks since, for participating in the riots on the 4th inst. At the suggestion of the District-Attorney sentence was postponed to await the result of the Coroner's Inquest, as it was thought charges of a graver nature might then be preferred. The four prisoners were, this morning, brought up, and sentenced six months each to the Penitentiary, by Justice OSBORNE, who used substantially the following language:

"You have been tried and convicted in this Court of a serious offence against the peace and order of the City. You were remanded to receive sentence; but on the day fixed for sentence to be passed, we were induced by the District-Attorney to postpone pronouncing it until the result of the Coroner's Inquest should be known.

Our conduct and motives in this matter have been made the subject of severe newspaper comment. False motives have been imputed to us, and every effort made to cast opprobrium upon the Court for its slowness in administering justice. This, however, we have not regarded, though it may have had some effect in other quarters. But the District-Attorney has altered his mind. He thought if sentence should pass upon this charge, it might be set up as a bar to any further proceedings, in case other and more grave charges should result from the Coroner's investigation. He is now satisfied, however, that whatever penalty we impose, whatever subsequent presentment may be made by the Grand Jury, it cannot be interposed as such a bar, and, consequently, there is no further necessity of delay.

It not unfrequently happens that men who are convicted of offending against the laws, that witnesses are produced who bear testimony to the former good conduct and character of the accused, and to such testimony it is the province of the Court to give due consideration. But in your cases no such evidence has been produced. No one has appeared upon the stand in your behalf.

We have also deemed it our duty to look thoroughly into these complaints, to see if any distinction should be made in the severity of the sentence. We can see no difference; we suppose you were all actuated by the same motive, and are all equally guilty. The Court, therefore, impose upon you the highest penalty in its power, without imposing a fine. You are each sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months."

Barney Gallagher—Will your honor allow me a word?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Barney Gallagher—If there's a man or an officer who can swear he seen me a rioting in Bayard-street, let him swear and I'll gin in. I'm a poor man and hav'nt bad money to fee a lawyer nor anybody else. I was going through the street peaceably to my family, with my little week's earnings, and didn't do nothin to nobody; and if there's the man as can swear to it, I'll gin in.

Alderman CLANCY, who has made himself conspicuous throughout, in behalf of the prisoners, and who once said he should get them before Judge RUSSELL, was present in Court.

The Police Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday morning, they appointed a Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a Water Police.

Officer CHRISTIAN MCDOUGAL was tried on a charge preferred by Mr. SOLOMON JOSEPHS, of No. 22 William-street. The following is the complaint, addressed to the Police Commissioners:

No. 22 WILLIAM-STREET, July 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to complain of Policeman No. 11, MCDOUGAL by name, I believe, who violently seized me under pretence of arrest, and after tearing my coat, and otherwise seeking to degrade me, took me to the office of the General Superintendent, who instantly dismissed the Policeman's complaint, and advised me to bring the matter before your honorable body for investigation. I omit in this communication to give the details of the case, as there were a number of gentlemen present who saw the transaction, who will testify to the matter. The names of some of these gentlemen are appended below.

J. W. Blatchford, No. 24 William-street,
J. M. Tobin, No. 18 Exchange-place,
John A. Riston, No. 59 Beaver-street,
George W. Soule, No. 22 William-street,
Theodore Le Hurey, Cor. William and Beaver,
W. R. Travers, No. 18 William-street.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. J. JOSEPH.

To the Honorable Commissioners of Police.

Officer McDougal testified that last Saturday morning he was ordered by the Deputy Superintendent to go to the corner of William-street and Exchange-place and keep the streets clear; he went there and saw Mr. Austin and Mr. Rufus L. Lord, the owners of property in the vicinity, and they represented that persons met there to do business on the sidewalks, and there was no going in and out of the offices; all the owners of premises there, Mr. Austin said, were anxious that these persons should be dispersed; he immediately undertook to perform his duty, and succeeded well enough for a couple of hours, though there were many remarks made intended to excite and tantalize him, such as "You had better go to South-street, or to the Sixth Ward," &c. He simply replied that he was not sent to those places, but to that spot. At length Mr. JOSEPHS said that he had been pushed by the officer, at the same time shaking his finger at him, to which MCDOUGAL made no reply. Mr. JOSEPHS subsequently put his hands on the officer and pushed him as forcibly as he could, whereupon he was immediately arrested. The crowd undertook to rescue Mr. JOSEPHS, but did not succeed. The officer then took his prisoner into an omnibus, and they were followed by Mr. JOSEPH'S friends. On the way to White-street these parties talked largely of their ability to lick all three of the officers, and used other insulting language, saying that they would have MCDOUGAL dismissed from the Police if it cost $5,000.

This evidence was sustained by a great many witnesses for the defence. The complainant's witnesses failed to refute it, and so the Commissioners dismissed the complaint.

The Commissioners administered the oath of office to the remainder of the Second Ward Police. At 4 o'clock the whole force reported to the Deputy-Superintendent for duty. He briefly addressed them, explaining their duties, and advising them as to the proper course of conduct in their position. The force then marched down to the Station-house in Beekman-street, when their names were inscribed on the roll, and in the evening they entered upon their duties. They are an exceedingly fine-looking lot of men, and many remarks flattering to their physical bearing and appearance generally, were made as they marched down Broadway. They numbered sixty-five men, only six of whom were in the old force. Sergeant WEED commands them. We append their names:

J. Wintringham	Richd. Orpheus,	Elijah Curtis,
George Tracy,	Wm. Kline,	James Murray,
John Pool,	Carmille L. De Ge,	John B. Knapp,
Wm. Du Bers,	Hugh P. Dean,	Reuben Phillips,
Jos. A. Perkins,	J. N. Reynolds,	Fred. Husted,
Geo. E. Keyser,	Henry S. Holly,	Geo. W. Pell,
W. Van Orsdale,	Jno. H Sparrow,	Jos. M. Watson,
Thomas Black,	John Understiller,	Daniel Kennedy,
Geo. W. Knight,	Chas. N. Ladd,	Wm. H. Brook,
Alfred Birney,	Jas. D. Williams,	S. J. O'Keefe,
Chas. Conant,	Richard Luster,	Geo. T. Tracy,
W. L. Michell,	Thos Huggins,	N. J. Simmons,
John Shipton,	A. H. Williamson,	James Bryan,
Thaddeus Ferris,	Geo. Armstrong,	Smith S. Parker,
R. Wintringham,	Jas. B. Carter,	Wm. S. Scott,
G. W. Bentley,	W. Carrington,	Benj F. Denton,
J. D. Center,	Jno. L. Flynn,	Jas. Blackwell,
H. Lockwood,	R. Van Vechten,	W. H. Morgan,
J. L. Olden,	Danl. Davenport,	Geo. W. Borker,
D. Van Winkle,	Jas. E. Kelly,	Jas. B. Wilson,
Thos. Hays,	Francis Fay,	John Tummey,
Chas. Bostwick,	R. Winthrop.	

An order was issued yesterday that the whole special force report to-day at 12 o'clock at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, No. 86 Franklin-street, when they will be dismissed. Upon the requisition of Sheriff WILLETT, Superintendent TALLMADGE detailed 12 men to attend at the execution of D'ORSAY at the Tombs.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The force of the Seventeenth Precinct, under the command of Captain HARTT, left the house lately occupied by them on the corner of Third-avenue and Third-street, yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M. They are now located in the old station, on the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, that is to say, pretty nearly in the centre of the most populous Ward of the City. The Station-house is one of the most commodious and extensive in New-York, and could accommodate a much larger force. At 7 o'clock last evening, the men were busily employed in arranging the beds and other furniture, whilst numbers of respectable citizens, Germans as well as others, called upon Captain HARTT and congratulated him and his men on their installation in the old quarters.

The Deputy Superintendent stated to one of our reporters in the morning, that the Seventeenth Ward Police had once more taken their accustomed beats. This being announced, there was great rejoicing among the peace-loving people over the news that the Police were patroling again the Seventeenth Ward. [illegible] news showed that the announcement was premature.

A merchant from *Florida*, only a short time in our City, sent word yesterday to the Captain that he was a spectator of the riot in the Seventeenth Ward, when MULLER was killed. Hearing that trouble was expected, he went up there and had a full view of the entire proceedings. He declares that as soon as the Police made their appearance under Captain HARTT, the crowd made a rush at them, and the officers had to fight for their lives. He maintains that the Police fought, from first to last, on the defensive. This evidence will probably be forthcoming before the Coroner's Inquest.

THE OLD CHIEF'S OFFICE.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday referred the subject of taking possession of the old Chief's office, and their legal claims thereto, to DUDLEY FIELD, Esq. It is expected that Mr. FIELD will make a report upon the matter in a day or two.

At the present time a number of men under the employ of Mr. DEVLIN are busily engaged papering the walls of the large room.

The "private office" of Chief MATSELL is crowded full of remnants of dilapidated desks and old chairs. The large arm-chair, which the old Chief occupied with such seeming comfort, and from which he discoursed so coolly to his friends, together with the huge desk before it, and the surrounding high railing, all still remain intact. Ostensibly, the room is occupied by the check receiver and disburser of the Dog Pound.

The telegraph office, so called, looks gloomy enough. The telegraph implements and wire are mainly there, but not a single wire-puller, which gives the place a very odd look. In one corner, the big clock keeps its place, but like the old Police Commissioners, it has run down.

At night with not a show of light about the premises, the place looks doubly dismal. Just enough of the telegraph implements have left the office to make them ineffective. Mr. ROBINSON, who put up the Police wires, took away some portion of the apparatus some days since, claiming that the same was his exclusive property. This claim, the Comptroller says, was a pretext in order to prevent the telegraph from being worked. He says that on the 27th of February, 1854, he paid Mr. ROBINSON $5,650 for the telegraph and all its appurtenances, and that the room was passed over to the City as its property, unreserved and unconditional. In his view the action of Mr. ROBINSON in this matter deserves looking into. At the time that he was taking down the telegraph a serious riot was prevailing in the Sixth Ward—a most flagrant offence, and deserving of severe punishment—said the Comptroller. In his opinion, although he does not say so point-blank, it is not Mr. ROBINSON who is most to blame, but a high official who presides in the room over the Chief's Office, which has on its outer door, "Mayor's Office—office hours between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M."

STATION-HOUSES ALL IN METROPOLITAN HANDS—THURSDAY'S WORK.

Our Reporters made a clean sweep of the City Wednesday night, to learn how far the Station-houses were surrendered to the Metropolitan Police. In two or three of the Wards the parties in charge refused to give up until they receive positive orders to that effect from Mayor WOOD. In several the order of assignment came at so late an hour, that it was very late before the new men took the keys. Lieut. Seebach, of the Thirteenth Ward, who refused to deliver the keys on Wednesday, had an interview yesterday with Mayor WOOD, who counseled him to resign possession at once, which he did. Sergeant [illegible] received the keys, and gave a receipt therefor. The Station-house is dirty enough—straw from the beds and all manner of rubbish being strewed over the floor. It is thought, also, that certain articles belonging to the premises are missing.

Capt. KISSAM, of the old Fifteenth Ward Police, made a formal surrender yesterday, about noon, of the Station-house of this Ward, to Acting-Sergeants WEED and WILLIAMSON, Commandants of the new Police. The Sergeants and the force of men under them at once entered into possession of their new premises. Capt. KISSAM said he had received his orders from head quarters, and he would hold out no longer. He only regretted that he had not received the order the evening previous, so as to have surrendered it then. The whole thing was done in a handsome and friendly manner.

The Sixteenth Ward Station house came into the hands of the new Police on Wednesday evening, about 10 o'clock. Sergeant SUTHERLAND found the place in a comparatively good condition, but it wants cleaning and whitewashing. The Sergeant reports that considerable of the property has been carried off, and is unaccounted for.

Captain SPEIGHT applied yesterday to Mr. ROBERTSON, who is in charge of the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, for possession, but was refused, until that gentleman had been ordered to deliver by his Honor the Mayor.

Captain WITTER has delivered the keys of the Twenty-second Ward Station-house to Sergeant VAN ORDEN, who gave a receipt for them. The interior was found in a filthy state, and much out of repair. The cells need improving, and a new flight of stairs is called for. A resolution has already passed the Board of Councilmen, and still lingers among the Aldermen, to build a new Station-house in this Ward.

Superintendent TALLMADGE yesterday issued orders to the various Captains and Sergeants to see all the Station-houses needing it thoroughly cleaned and put in order forthwith. In some instances complaints are made that police property and stolen goods are missing. Mr. Ross, who is engaged in taking an inventory of the articles in the different Station-houses, finds evidence of a mysterious missing of goods in nearly all which he has passed through. One thing is positive—that the Station-houses, with few exceptions, are in a disgustingly dirty condition, and require to be vigorously scrubbed and whitewashed. The old Police would seem to have taken pains to give their successors what little trouble they could.

THE METROPOLITANS' PRAYER.

We published on Wednesday "a unique and beautiful prayer, inscribed to the denizens of the Fifth Precinct, by one of its members." On examination, we find that, like most modern dramas, it was an "adaptation." For in a volume of poems by ISAAC C. PRAY, published in 1835, is the following—evidently its original, but there called "A Child's Prayer."

"Father! now the day is past,
On thy child thy blessings cast;
Near my pillow, hand in hand,
Keep thy guardian angel band;
And throughout the darkling night,
Bless us with a cheerful light.
Let me rise at morn again,
Free from every thought of pain;
Thus my Father, day by day,
Keep me through life's thorny way."

HOW THEY TALK IN THE CITY HALL.

Taken singly, and when as far out of the leading strings as any member of the Common Council who "sticks to the Democratic Party" ever allows himself to get, the Democratic members do not favor throwing obstacles in the way of the new Police Commissioners as strongly as their recent actions would seem to have indicated. Aldermen WILSON and MORRGHAN repeat daily "that they have opposed the law as long as they could consistently with their ideas of what is due from them as officers." Now they give up fighting the law, and prepare to fight the party that is responsible for it. They intend to meet it at the ballot-box, where they are confident of a glorious victory. They deny most positively that they are encouraging acts of violence against the poor men who have succeeded in obtaining appointments as policemen from the new Commissioners. They declare they have no quarrel with them any more than with any other men who are struggling to support their families. It is with the authors of the encroachments upon the rights of the City that they have to deal, and they can only reach them effectively through the ballot-box. This is the openly declared sentiment of nearly every Democratic Alderman and Councilman, and yet, when warmed up a little, they do not appear to regret exceedingly any broken heads the Metropolitan police may have received. It is due to them, however, to say that they seldom assume the latter position unless when "crowed over" by the Republican members. They are all confident that when the time for the next election shall have arrived the people will be all [illegible]

Official Returns of the Inspectors.

The following reports to the Deputy Superintendent of Police from the several Precincts furnish the criminal history of the City on Wednesday:

Precinct No. 1.—Sergeant De Camp hands in a blank return.

Precinct No. 2.—Sergeant [illegible] reports: "I called with my credentials on Captain [illegible] at 9 o'clock. The Captain received me cordially and promptly passed over the keys. I found everything [illegible] clean and neat. The Station-house, though it had not been occupied for over a week, had been carefully swept every day. The bedding, caps, fire hats, medicine chest, and telegraph apparatus were all formally passed over, with [illegible] expressions of good feeling."

Precinct No. 3.—4 arrests; 3 for intoxication; 1 for disorderly conduct; [illegible]

Precinct No. 4.—Blank return.

Precinct No. 5.—Sergeant [illegible]

[illegible]

Precinct No. 10.—6 arrests—[illegible] disorderly characters.

Precinct No. 11.—Four arrests. [illegible]

Precinct No. 12.—A blank return.

Precinct No. 13.—Four arrests. Two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 1 for drunkenness; and 1 for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 14.—Five arrests. Three drunk and disorderly characters; 1 vagrant; and 1 for grand larceny. Two children were sent to No. 116 Leonard-street, the house of reception for lost children. Sergeant Williamson reports:

FIRE.—At 10 P. M. a fire was discovered in No. 116 Elizabeth-street. It was extinguished immediately. It was caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

Precinct No. 15.—Two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 16.—Two arrests for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 17.—Six arrests. Two for intoxication; two for disorderly conduct; one for abandonment and one for assault and battery.

Precinct No. 18.—One arrest for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; three lost children restored to their parents. Lieut. [illegible] reports:

FOUND DROWNED.—At 1 P. M. a man named [illegible] Kiernan was found drowned at the foot of [illegible] street, E. R. He was conveyed to his former residence, Twelfth-street and Avenue B, and the Coroner was notified to attend.

Precinct No. 19.—Six arrests. Two for assault and battery, two for disorderly conduct, and one for vagrancy. Sergeant Bryan reports:

"FIRE.—About 10½ P. M., a fire broke out in the varnish factory of Tilden & Nephew. [illegible]"

Precinct No. 20.—Four arrests. Two for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and two for attempt at burglary.

Precinct No. 21.—Two arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Precinct No. 22.—A man named Adolph Diet was arrested. He was found concealed in the house of Jacob Schaffer.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—A meeting of Republicans of the Eighth Ward assembled at the Mercer House last evening, for the purpose of completing the organization of "The Eighth Ward Republican Association." Mr. BENJAMIN F. [illegible] presided as temporary Chairman, and Wm. [illegible] officiated as Secretary.

Mr. HAVILAND presented a report from a Committee appointed at a preceding meeting, to call upon the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, to remonstrate against the appointment of applicants for places in the Police Department who are known to be unworthy, and exert their influence in behalf of the selection of fit men for those positions.

The Committee stated that they had performed the duty assigned them, and had specifically stated valid objections against certain parties believed to be undeserving the places solicited. They expressed also their confident belief that the Commissioners will give the objections due consideration and all proper weight.

Mr. MONEYPENNY, from the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and set of by-laws, reported the same, which were adopted. It is sufficient to say of these documents that they contain abundant provisions to secure a fair expression of true Republican sentiment at the meetings of the Association, uninfluenced or controlled by any secret lodge which designing men may seek to spring.

The Association proceeded to its first election, when the following officers were chosen:

President—JAMES W. [illegible]

Vice-Presidents—Jno. M. Smith, Geo. P. Cook, Joseph Edgerly, Benjamin Foster.

Recording Secretary—Wm. C. Moneypenny.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Henry Burr.

Treasurer—Alfred Brady.

Delegates to the Young Men's Republican Committee—Austin Lake, Wm. H. Armstrong, D. L. Rider.

The President elect being escorted to the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and counselled the unity, harmony and unselfish devotion to principle essential to Republican success.

On motion a Committee of six was appointed to confer with a like Committee of the American Organization of the Eighth Ward, to ascertain whether any and what arrangements can be made for concert of action in opposition to bogus Democracy.

After some further routine business, the Association adjourned to meet again on the second Thursday of August.

The rolls of this Association already bears the names of many of the most respectable voters resident in the Ward. Their meeting last evening was characterised by harmony, dignity, and a commendable degree of enthusiasm.

Liquor Licenses.

The Board of Excise will meet to-day, at 2½ o'clock, at the City Hall, to grant licenses. The fifty days prescribed by the law, according to the Constitution of the Temperance Alliance, expired yesterday, and their counsel have laid down their programme for the war. The First Ward Alliance have returned the names of persons who sell without a license, and the papers are prepared to give them a dash. The fashionable places in Broadway have been returned to the number of 160, including all the restaurants whose owners have not applied for licenses. The licenses granted before, and including the 13th inst., will be ready for delivery at No. 15 Centre-street, to-day, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

☞ The iron fence which for many years surrounded Dr. SPRING's brick church, is not lost, but now incloses the grounds of Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, one of the New Police Commissioners, in South Brooklyn. It is in excellent preservation, and is likely to remain so for several generations.

☞ Rev. Dr. SPRING's new Church on Murray Hill is making good progress. The foundation, which is finished, is deep, broad and massive, especially for the Tower, which is to be lofty. No other church in the City has such a commanding site. The new "Tabernacle Church," Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, a few blocks west on Broadway, has been begun, and will be vigorously prosecuted to the completion.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of PATRICK MCCARTY, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, who, while riding in a cart, on Wednesday afternoon, was overpowered by the heat of the sun and died a few hours afterwards at the Hospital. The deceased was an immigrant, and had been in the country but 24 hours. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from a stroke of the sun."

SLAVE LIFE IN KANSAS.

Interesting Account of a Visit to a Slaveholder's Family and Plantation—A new phase of Squatter Sovereignty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, NEAR FORT SCOTT, Wednesday, July 1.

I am staying at an old friend's house, who is quite a funny old chap, always in good humor and cheery. He has a large plantation, some 800 acres under fence and cultivation, and there are fourteen families of negroes residing on his land who belong to him as slaves. He is about 60 years of age—his wife about 50. He has two sons and three daughters, all grown up and well educated. The daughters are really pretty, and would make good wives for any good industrious man, and truly fulfill that passage, "God's best gift to man." I alighted, with another traveling companion, hitching our horses at the big gate, when a fine-looking mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, came up, and we asked him if we could put up and stay there all night. He said his mistress would answer our question, at the house, so we rode up. We passed to the door, and were met by a very tall, dignified lady, (Yankee woman, from Connecticut,) [illegible] of whom we made the same request. She replied [illegible] and invited us into her parlor, telling Pompey (the yellow fellow) to take the gentlemen's horses [illegible] bringing their [illegible], &c., on to the porch. The boy did as he was [illegible] and pleasantly. It was near [illegible] tired and dusty, after riding [illegible] we thought we would look [illegible] the premises before sitting down. Our hostess [illegible] Pompey to furnish us with all the necessities for [illegible], which he did by producing [illegible] towels, soap and water, which he placed [illegible] on the porch, and while we washed [illegible] if he would be allowed to brush our coats [illegible]. We gladly accepted his offer. He brushed [illegible] hats and boots with the greatest ease and [illegible]. I never saw one do it so pleasantly and [illegible] to take so much pride in it, without any talk or laughing as darkies generally do. He very [illegible] answered all our questions, and told us his master was a very nice man, and would be pleased to see us. He would be home about dark. He had rode [illegible] the Mission on the Osage on business, &c.

[illegible] the situation of things about [illegible]. The house is of the cottage order, [illegible] covering considerable ground, one story and a half high, and situated in the middle of a square, like a Mexican plaza, say ten or twelve acres, with a porch on all sides, so that in stormy weather people could sit thereon and "view the landscape o'er." We found inside books of the latest date, and magazines and monthlies as late as June, which to us were "a soul-reviving feast." There were Latin and Greek works and some French and German books—scrap-books and diarys, maps and paintings. In every room inside was something to greet the eye that bespoke intelligence and science. Around this plaza or square, were little snug white-washed cottages, and little groups of negro children, all playing happily together; everything looked cheerful and comfortable. In one corner was a waggon-maker and blacksmith shop, in which were some robust negroes at work, whistling that old tune, "Jinnie get your hoe-cake done, my dear, &c." We looked in and found the inmates the index of health, peace and happiness, well clad and clean—we passed on and found a shoemaker at work mending up some shoes; [illegible] a carpenter, &c.

Before we had time to ask any questions, we saw riding up to the gate a fine rosy-faced fat little man, [illegible] who alighted from his fine gelding, [illegible] the reigns on the rack, and came in meeting us [illegible]: "Good evening, gentlemen, I am right happy to meet you at my quarters." "Come in and take a seat in the house or on the porch, as you please, and as soon as I can adjust my leggins, wash, &c., I'll join your society." We congratulated ourselves upon an intellectual treat, which we had in real earnest, and felt happy that we had found such an host.

In a few moments, a beautiful young lady, (MARIA,) came to the door with, "Gentlemen, please to walk in to supper." The Colonel (title of our host) took the seat near a big turkey, to be carved—while the wife at the tea and coffee-station opposite, and Miss MARIA sat opposite ourselves, all seemed so happy at meeting. The lady had a neat little negro girl at her elbow, and the Colonel a negro boy at his, with nice, clean, neat clothes on, their hair neatly and nicely oiled and put up. The compliments of the lady as to her tea and coffee being passed, the Colonel asks, "shall I be allowed, Sir, to offer you a bit of a wild turkey one of my men shot this morning in the wheat field?" "And you, Sir?" Miss MARIA hands the bread, nice clean, clear, white, wheat bread; also the yellow May butter, of their own make. Every [illegible] seemed anxious to outdo the other in politeness, and with so much ease I could not help smiling, it was so unique. At last seeing some delightful corn bread, so yellow and rich, (looking like a cake of [illegible],) I said, "I'll thank you for a piece of that corn bread, it looks so much like old Kentuck." No sooner said than done, and my host's eye sparkled. "Ah, my friend, I thought you were a Kentuckian at first sight, but your friend there, I think, is what Western people call, 'Yankee.'"

"You are right in both cases. I was born and bred [illegible] County, Kentucky; my friend is from Newport, Rhode Island, but we have both been living in the West several years, and are going a little further West on business, when we return to our homes in Illinois."

After supper "The Colonel" invited us into the [illegible], and entertained us with his early history, as [illegible]:—"When a youth, in Kentucky, I had quite a roving disposition—fond of the chase [illegible] caring anything for books or [illegible] in fact they were 'few and far between' when I was boy—but the Rocky Mountains, hunting [illegible] among the Indians, was all the talk, and I determined to go to Gen. Ashley, or some of the American fur traders in St. Louis, Mo., and hire out. Their plan was to fit a young fellow out with every thing he wanted for three years, allowing him so much a month, according to his trapping, from $10 to $15, and pay it all on his return. I went out with a rough, vulgar, hard set of fellows, and delighted in prowess, daring deeds, narrow escapes, good shooting and smart trapping, and became quite expert, and withal a favorite with the crowd, and remained twice my three years in the wilds, much better liking it than civil life, away from political quarrels, law suits, &c. It was nature, and everything was governed by natural laws, good common sense—and punishments were summary for all bad deeds. At last I became tired of the sameness and desired a change, and returned home, received my pay, and then ventured out into Missouri to purchase myself a home, and in my travels came to this spot—there was nothing here but a Mission School among the Osage Indians, and my wife was a teacher. I became acquainted with her. I located my claim, and went to work, and at night would study in the Mission School, and became quite attached to this lady (my wife) for her learning, and finally married her. I built my house, bought some negroes, and went into raising cattle, horses, hogs, and cultivating the soil, raising wheat, corn, &c. Some years after Fort Scott was established. I was the only farmer that had anything, and could get any price I asked for such things as I had to spare. My farm was enlarged, my cattle, horses and hogs increased every year, my crops were abundant, and I found plenty of work to do and to manage. My wife taught me how to read well, write well, and cipher correctly—and she taught the female slaves their duty in the culinary art until they could do as well as herself. We all loved that lady for her goodness of heart, her purity of manners, and her excellence in everything—for she was a most wonderful woman to make everything we wear, and economise so well that nothing went wrong. Then her manner of speech was kind, so gentle, that let our dispositions be what they might, she would so gently chide us that we felt ashamed from meanness, and determined to do so no more. She also taught religion and its treasures, and made us all like herself, good, kind and hospitable, and these hundred negroes worship that woman. I believe they like me, too, for I never have to say a harsh or cross word to them or anybody—all is peace and pleasantness. I have my large farm to oversee, my negroes all have their trades and their business, and do not need telling to get up early, or to go to bed, or do this or that, for whenever any of them sees anything out of order or that ought to be done, they immediately attend to it, just as if it was their own. I never sold a negro nor never shall. I have offered any of mine a free pass to go away, but cannot persuade them to do so. They have their worship—'Methodist'—and their holiday, frolics, and seem as happy as need be. I have grown old and cannot now do as I used to do. It was 'Come boys, let us see if we cannot do this or that,' and all were with me. I never say, 'Go do this or that;' and I can trust any negro, man, boy, or woman on my place with anything I have. I often give them money to take for me, and I further believe that they have so good an opinion of myself and family that nothing would so much annoy them as to have any one say [illegible] concerning any member thereof. I have some 300 hogs, about 100 head of horses, some [illegible] years old, never broken,) some 800 head of cattle, which I'll show you in the morning after breakfast, also how systematized everything is about my plantation and family. My sons are away—one a merchant in a town on the Missouri river, the other at college. My two youngest daughters are away on a visit to distant friends. I have become a changed man from what I was when a Kentucky youth; and, gentleman, that wife of mine, a Connecticut lady, is the cause of all my good fortune and prosperity. She is the wife of a slave-owner who owns his hundred slaves, and she is as much a slave to their interest as they are to hers. I feel very grateful to all travelers who please to call upon me and see for themselves. Tell your friends when they come this way to call on me—they shall be made welcome."

With this we retired to rest, and all was nice and comfortable. I thought to myself, if there is happiness in this world, this man truly has it.

TUBAL CAIN.

Speeches of Governor Walker, Secretary Stanton and Governor Ransom, the Democratic Nominee for Congress, before the National Democratic Convention in Kansas.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Governor WALKER was introduced by the President, and his appearance was greeted with warm applause. He returned his thanks to the National Democratic Party of Kansas Territory, for the cooperation which they had extended to him in executing the Territorial laws and preserving the peace of the Territory, and said he would continue to look to them for support in his efforts to suppress all difficulties and prevent collision. He expressed his determination to labor by all fair and honorable means, by argument, by appeals to reason, and to the patriotism of the people to insure the peace of Kansas, and remove all cause of strife; and stated his entire concurrence in the resolutions just adopted, which reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform, and thereby declared the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what should be their form of government and social institutions. In conclusion, he tendered his hearty congratulations on the results of the Convention, and expressed his entire approval of the nomination they had made. He resumed his seat amid renewed and prolonged plaudits.

In response to loud and repeated calls, Hon. F. P. STANTON, the Territorial Secretary, rose and said:

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President and gentlemen, to reply to your call on this occasion, the more especially as I have felt the utmost gratification at the whole character and result of your proceedings, so far as I have heard them for myself this morning, and so far as I have been informed of them previously. It seems to me that from this time forward a new light will have commenced shining on the Territory of Kansas. I correct myself, gentlemen. I ought not to say that it is a new light, for, by your proceedings this morning, you have but readopted a series of resolutions, which, at the beginning of the present year were made the guiding star of the National Democratic party of the Territory. It is true that by reason of the difficulties that have surrounded you—the clouds which have overcast the political horizon—this light has not heretofore shone so distinctly and so brightly as I believe it will hereafter, illuminating your path and directing you to victory and prosperity.

I can say nothing more on the present occasion, for the occasion calls for nothing more than to assure you that with what feeble powers I possess, with such influence as I may command officially or privately, holding the object which you have in view to be the best interests of my country; I say I can do nothing but assure you of my heartiest cooperation in everything; in every measure which will tend to carry out the principles which you have declared, and to secure their permanent ascendancy in this Territory and throughout the country. The very distinguished gentleman whom you have nominated, though personally known for no very great length of time to me, yet is known to me as a true and faithful Democrat, having at heart the best interests of his party, having ability of the highest order, and possessing those personal qualities which I think will endear him to the people of the Territory, and which will make them feel confident, when they see and hear him, that the interests and the honor of the Territory will be entirely secure in his hands.

I rejoice, gentlemen, at the harmony which seems to prevail here. I rejoice at the patriotic and conservative spirit which seems to have pervaded all your deliberations and has marked all your actions. I rejoice at the unanimity with which you have affirmed the principles that have been adopted here to-day, and I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that upon those principles you are bound to win the great fight in which you have been engaged for some time past, and upon which you will enter with renewed vigor after the adjournment of this Convention. [Cheers.] Not only with renewed vigor, but, I believe, with an almost absolute certainty of success. There is only one condition which is indispensable to success, and to-day I believe you have secured that condition, and secured it fully—that is, the entire union and harmony of the National Democrats of the Territory. [Cheers.] I do feel, from what I have seen of the people of the Territory, from what I have heard from every quarter, from what I know of every county, whether organized or unorganized, and from every neighborhood from which I have heard at all, that the National Democracy of the Territory, including men from the North, the South, the East and the West, are in a very large majority.

I do firmly believe that these men who reject the laws and refuse to obey them, noisy and boisterous as they are, and assisted as they have been heretofore, by some misguided men formerly belonging to our own party; I say I do believe they are in almost a contemptible minority. [Cheers.] And that when, by prudent counsels, wise and conservative measures, and by a firm course of policy, we succeed in arraying the whole Democratic Party on the side of law and order, in support of the Government, and in support of Democratic principles, we are sure to triumph, and may feel confident that the Territory will not only enjoy peace, security and prosperity, but that she will organize herself as a State, upon the principle of the right of the people to determine for themselves what their institutions shall be, and that upon that organization, proceeding from the only legal authority—a Convention called by the Government and proved by the organic act of Congress—she will be admitted into the Union as one of this great Confederacy, and that star which is now but dimly shining in the horizon, its rays struggling through the clouds, and mists, and storms, will emerge from them all into the clear, blue ether, as bright and as beautiful as the brightest that adorns the glorious banner of our Union." [Enthusiastic and continued applause.]

Governor RANSOM was introduced to the Convention amid vociferous cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I assure you that I can hardly select for my use terms adequate to express the sentiments that I feel upon this occasion. To say that I feel the profoundest gratitude for this token of the public confidence of the people of Kansas Territory would be entirely too tame. Not, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I have desired this office. I have not. Every citizen of Kansas, as well as the members of this Convention, will testify, I think, that so far as he or they may know, I have never solicited the position from any man, which is the truth. It was entirely unsolicited by me, as it is entirely unexpected. This morning was the first moment at which I had any reason to suppose that my name would be presented to the people of Kansas Territory as their standard-bearer in the coming election; and were I now to be governed by my own feelings and by my own choice, I should most peremptorily decline the nomination, because it involves a personal sacrifice that I am illy able to make. But I hold, as I have always held throughout my life, that a member of the Democratic party, or any citizen of the Union, indeed, is not at liberty to consult his own personal convenience and his own personal interests in any public exigency—that he is, in a degree at least, the property of his party and the property of his country, and that if the country requires his services, he is bound to render them as best he may, in any position, high or humble, to which they may please to assign him. That is the doctrine upon which I stand, and upon that ground, and that alone, I accept the nomination which is now so flatteringly tendered. [Cheers.]

I suppose, Mr. President, it will not be expected from me, on this occasion, to enter into a general discussion—certainly not in detail—of the great principles involved in the Administration of our Government. I have no concealments to make with regard to my views. At this time I think they are well known, having been so fully enunciated in this room upon a former occasion, when many of the persons now present were also then present, that it can hardly be necessary for me to go over the ground again, and it will hardly be expected of me, I repeat, to enter into a lengthened and elaborate discussion of those principles and questions. I will take occasion to say, however, that the opinions which I enunciated here at the Convention held on the 12th of January last, are entirely unchanged. I occupy the same ground, and I entertain the sentiments and views which I then very fully expressed. They are unqualified, and, as I said before, they are unchanged.

I am wedded strongly, and, I think, unalterably, to the great doctrines of the National Democratic Party of this Union. Upon that ground I placed myself then; upon that ground I stand now; and that is the ground I have occupied, not only since I have been in public life, but since I have been a voter. That, I assure you, gentlemen, is most emphatically true. I subscribe to every doctrine enunciated in the Cincinnati platform. I subscribe most unqualifiedly to the doctrines enunciated in the resolutions of the Convention of the 12th of January last. I subscribe fully and unqualifiedly to the doctrine of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Upon that ground I have ever stood from the time it was first promulgated in the Congress of the United States. I then adopted it as the sound and correct exposition of the Constitution upon that question. I have never seen reason to change my views upon it; they are unchanged now. Upon it I stand, and whatever may be the result of the coming canvass, so far as I am concerned, I shall take the field upon that ground—I mean upon the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the Cincinnati platform.

I am a Union man, a Union loving man, and a conservative man. Indeed, my love of the Union has almost been a passion with me, and sometimes I have thought, almost a disease. I do not believe, and never have believed, that there was any equivalent value for the Union; that it was not only not time to begin to calculate its value, but, as I have already said, I believe it to be impossible to put a value upon it. It is priceless to this country. Its value cannot be estimated. Consequently, the humble part that I have been called upon to take in the administration of public affairs everywhere during my lifetime, my whole effort has been to maintain the integrity of the Union. It will be so still. And if any of my fellow-citizens of Kansas differ with me upon that question, as I know a portion of a certain party opposed to me do differ with me, I regret it, but I cannot help it. But so far as it is possible, I shall, in the course of the coming canvass, do what I can to correct what I call these erroneous opinions, and to call those men, scattering and astray as they are, back to the true sheepfold.

Upon the question which has most unfortunately long agitated the public mind in this Territory, I suppose it unnecessary for me, at this time, to go into details. I have already said that upon all the questions which are being agitated before the people here, I stand upon the Kansas-Nebraska act and upon the Cincinnati platform of the National Democratic Party. These contain my creed upon that whole subject.

I hold most emphatically that the principles of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, were correct upon that question, and that the true principle is to leave the matter entirely to be settled by the people who are to be affected by it in their particular localities. I believe the people of each State have a right, and an indefeasible right to settle that question according to the dictates of their own judgment and according to what they believe to be conducive to their own interests; and that there is no right and no power residing anywhere to interfere with the exercise of that right by the people. And so far as it will be in my power I shall do all that in me lies to maintain in its integrity and purity that great and all-important principle.

Repeating, gentlemen, what I said at the outset, that I am profoundly grateful to this Convention for the token of their confidence and approbation manifested by the nomination which has been tendered to me, I close by saying that, whatever may be my personal interests and convenience in the matter, I bow submissively to the determination of the Convention. I shall go into the field as a laborer. I shall put the harness on; I shall wear it; I shall work in it till the end of the canvass, and do all of which I am capable to insure the success of the Democratic Party, of its great principles, its measures and its men. [Loud and reiterated cheers, during which Governor RANSOM resumed his seat.]

Great Excitement and Rumors of War at Doniphan.

A CHALLENGE FOR A DUEL GIVEN AND ACCEPTED—PARTIES ARRESTED AND BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN UNDER ARMS—SPEECH OF GEN. LANE.

From the St. Joseph's Journal, July 10.

Col. W. B. THOMPSON, of our city, who arrived yesterday morning from Doniphan, K. T., brings full accounts of the late disturbance. It appears that a man named MITCHELL, who figured rather conspicuously as an officer during the difficulties last Fall, took exceptions at some remarks made by MR. BOYD, in his oration on the Fourth. MITCHELL sought an explanation from BOYD, during which time some insult was passed, when BOYD knocked MITCHELL down with his fist.

A challenge was then sent by MITCHELL to BOYD and readily accepted by the latter. Seconds were chosen, the distance measured off, and the muskets presented, when the civil authorities arrived on the ground and arrested the belligerent parties, who gave bonds for their good behavior for a limited period of time. The bonds had not been signed more than 15 minutes before MITCHELL renewed the challenge, but BOYD declined, saying that he had given bonds, but as soon as the time expired he would give satisfaction.

The Pro-Slavery and Free-State Parties then took it up. Gen. JIM LANE, with his followers, seized upon 87 muskets belonging to Government and placed themselves in a defensive attitude. Runners and expresses were dispatched to all quarters for recruits. Speeches were then made by men belonging to both sides.

On Monday night, armed men, belonging to the Free-State party, were stationed out all around the city. LANE's excuse for his course and conduct is, that he understood the Pro-Slavery men had sent for the Kickapoo rangers, and he pursued this course for the benefit of all concerned. Col. THOMPSON and Mr. MIDDLETON, of this city, had an interview with LANE, and used their utmost endeavors to dissuade him from his course. He made faithful promises to capitulate, and then proceeded to make a flaming speech to his excited comrades, in which he stated that he and his men were not afraid to meet the Pro-Slavery men in any shape or form, that they would meet them single-handed, in a fist fight, or with bowie-knives, swords, revolvers, rifles, or in a body with twenty-five pounders, that they knew no fear—nine Free-State men could be mustered at any moment to two Pro-Slavery ones. He concluded by making a proposition which all parties conceded to; which was, both parties surrender up their arms to the civil authorities; which was done. Tuesday a runner was sent to Gov. WALKER requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation. When our informant left—Tuesday, 9 o'clock at night—everything was quiet, but how long it will remain so time only can tell.

Walker and the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

The telegraph reports that a caucus of the "National" Democracy of Kansas have declared their satisfaction with Gov. WALKER's policy, and have signified a desire that the Constitution should be submitted to all the inhabitants of the Territory, without regard to the legal qualification of voters. This circumstance is seized upon by the apologists of WALKER, and paraded in justification of his conduct.

Now, did any body ever hear of so monstrous an assertion of the principle of squatter sovereignty as is involved in the declaration that a contemptible caucus of politicians may determine the destiny of a Territory? Who authorized the Convention of Lecompton to speak in the name of the South? What right had they to represent the people of the Territory, and to decide that the Constitution should be disposed of in a manner not provided for by the laws of Kansas? This is another instance of gross usurpation.

But the apologists of WALKER allege, that the Convention at Lecompton represented the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas. We deny it. We affirm, on the contrary, that this caucus was composed exclusively of the creatures of WALKER, and that its only function was to register his arbitrary edicts. True, a Southern man presided over the Convention; but he was the identical individual whom President PIERCE dismissed from office for complicity with REEDER in his land speculations. A fit tool, indeed, of WALKER's infamous purposes! For the rest, we defy any one of WALKER's apologists to cite the name of a solitary champion of Slavery who figured in the Lecompton caucus. Was ATCHISON there, or JONES, or STRINGFELLOW, or WHITFIELD? and what was the result of the proceedings of this caucus? The nomination of a Michigan Abolitionist to succeed WHITFIELD in the Congress of the United States! This fact sufficiently illustrates the character of a convention which is represented as the mouthpiece of the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas.

The assertion is made that the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas indorse WALKER's policy. Well, what would this circumstance prove, if true, *but that WALKER has succeeded in prostituting the "Pro-Slavery Party" to the scheme of abolitionizing Kansas?* For, nobody denies that the inevitable effect of WALKER's policy will be to expel slavery from Kansas, and to bring it into the Union a Free-Soil State; and the fact that the party which once professed to advocate slavery now approve this policy, only shows that they are engaged in the enterprise of abolitionizing the Territory. It is a contradiction in terms to call that party pro-slavery which supports WALKER's anti-slavery policy.

But we deny that the Lecompton caucus represented the Pro-Slavery Party of Kansas. We deny that the Pro-Slavery Party of Kansas approve WALKER's conduct. We affirm, on the contrary, that every individual who desires to introduce slavery into the Territory utterly repudiates WALKER and his policy; and we pledge ourselves to make good the declaration by testimony which nobody can impeach or resist.—*The South, July 13.*

GOV. MARCY'S DEATH—SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—It is generally known that the daughter of Gov. MARCY passed the 4th of July in the family of an acquaintance in this city. She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was observed in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be depressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions, that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some members of her family. Early in the afternoon, the news of the death of Gov. MARCY reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in a room by themselves, discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intelligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and evidently in deep grief retired alone up stairs.—*Troy Whig, 13th.*

THE WAGON ROAD OVER THE WESTERN PLAINS.—From a private letter received by a gentleman of this city, dated Independence, Mo., on the 1st of July, we learn that a portion of the Wagon Road Expedition under WILLIAM M. F. MAGRAW had taken up the line of march, and that the remainder would follow immediately. Thirty wagons and the larger portion of the force of one hundred and twenty men were upon the plains. The equipments of this expedition are complete, and much is expected from the well-organized corps of Messrs. MAGRAW, ANNAN and LANDER, the Superintendent, Disbursing Agent and Engineer of the expedition. This route has been designated by the Department of the Interior as the Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Pacific Wagon Road. Arrangements were made by the Superintendent to have all communications for any of the party forwarded to him from Independence, and letters should be directed to his care at Independence to insure their reaching the party at any point on the line.—*National Intelligencer.*

COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Cambridge University—Speech of Mr. Everett.

The annual commencement at Harvard College took place on Wednesday, with usual eclat. Lord NAPIER, the British Minister at Washington, was among the invited guests.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws—Jacob Bigelow, M. D., of Boston; Hon. Franklin Dexter, of Beverly; Thomas Nelson, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; and John Fries Frazer, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Ralph Sanger, of Dover; Rev. Wm. Seymour Tyler, Professor of Greek Literature in Amherst College; Rev. Rollin Heber Neal, of Boston; Rev. Oliver Stearns, President of the Theological School, at Meadville, Pa., and Rev. Geo. Edward Ellis, of Charlestown.

Master of Arts—Horatio Adams, M. D., of Waltham; Joseph Gibbons Harlan, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Rev. Martin Wyman Willis, of Nashua, N. H.; Luigi Monti, Instructor in Harvard College, and Philip Sidney Coolidge, of Boston.

The speech before the Alumni was delivered, yesterday, by EDWARD EVERETT. We are indebted to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* for the following accurate synopsis:

He commenced by saying, that he took for granted that the Association would expect him to address them on some subject connected with education; the common ground on which they met. Familiar, as the subject it, there is one illustration of the importance of education, suggested by the place and the occasion, which has not perhaps yet received the attention it deserved. When the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts, and JOHN HARVARD laid the foundations of a seminary of learning, almost the whole of the North American Continent was in the barbarous state, in which it was discovered at the end of the fifteenth century, and in which it had remained, without sympathy or connection with the old world, for so many ages. The all important work of bringing the Continent from that condition into the domain of civilization, had been performed, as the final cause, by educated mind. The first settlers of New England were educated at the Universities of the mother country, and the early emigrants from all countries brought with them some portion of the intellectual culture of the old world. In every subsequent period of our history, the paramount importance of education had accordingly been recognized. Such provision had been made for it in every part of the country as circumstances admitted. The endowment of education by the assignment of one thirty-sixth part of the public domain was probably a more liberal public provision for education than had ever been made by any government.

But strong as was the traditionary and popular feeling of the country in favor of education, it must be admitted that it was rather elementary education for the masses which enjoyed this popularity, than education of a higher type, as obtained in Colleges and Universities. It was not unusual to hear academical education disparaged; and the example of distinguished "self-taught" men ominously and triumphantly cited, to show that it was not required, as a preparation for the important trusts of life.

After a few remarks on the subject of "self taught men," for the purpose of showing that nothing could be inferred from their example, against the importance of academical education, (to which the distinguished men of that class were uniformly friendly,) MR. EVERETT proceeded to the inquiry whether the prevailing impressions against some, at least, of the studies pursued at our collegiate institutions were founded in reason or popular prejudice.

Before engaging further in this inquiry, however, he asked permission to say a few words, if he might venture to do so in this utilitarian age, for the noble inutility of high mental and artistic culture. Without disparaging utility properly understood and pursued, MR. EVERETT here introduced a number of illustrations to show the superior beauty and dignity of those mental exercises and accomplishments, which are acquired and cultivated without a selfish object; instancing in the gratification afforded by a taste for natural and moral science, literature, art, music, and poetry.

But admitting that it is not the design of places of education to train the mind to these higher unpractical tastes or minister to their gratification, but to pursue those studies and form those mental habits, which tend directly to the service of life, MR. EVERETT contended that the usual branches of academic learning might be safely submitted to this test, understanding only, when we speak of the service of life, not the life of a cabbage or a dray-horse, but of a rational man in civilized society.

For this purpose, it would not be necessary to survey the whole circle of studies pursued at our collegiate institutions, because many of those studies were avowedly and obviously utilitarian in their design and tendency. He would confine himself to those which, if any, labored under the reproach of being antiquated, scholastic, and abstract—viz: the study of language, and especially the dead languages; of the mathematics; and of metaphysics.

The rest of the address was devoted by the speaker to vindicating, by various arguments and illustrations, the importance of these three branches of study.

He first spoke of language, and especially of the dead languages, (so called, said Mr. E., apparently by *antiphrasis*, because some of them have survived ninety generations of our race, and in all human probability will survive as many more,) as being occasionally the subject of an invidious contrast between words and things. Language, on the contrary, was of the utmost importance, as the representative of thought. It is through the double system of signs, the language of the eye and the language of the ear, that the invisible essence which we call mind is able to express itself, to act on kindred minds, in other countries, and after times.

MR. EVERETT, in this connection, spoke of the electric telegraph, which, wonderful as it is, is but another species of language; like speech, the pen, or the press, a contrivance for conveying words from one place to another; the wonder of wonders was language itself, by which we are enabled not only to place ourselves in communication with the civilized world for the time being, but with the general assembly of ages; and by the golden chain of etymology trace the affinity and descent of nations back, through the labyrinth of the past, almost to the cradle of the race.

MR. EVERETT then exhibited a specimen of the telegraphic cable (presented to him by Mr. PEABODY) now in progress of preparation to connect the continents of Europe and America; and, after commenting upon the wonderful effects anticipated from it, maintained that a little volume which he held in his hand, and which contained the entire "Iliad" and "Odyssey," had performed equal wonders in transmitting the earlier legends of heroic Greece, through thirty centuries of light and darkness, to the present day.

He next passed to the consideration of the mathematics, which as being more difficult in themselves, or as requiring peculiar aptitudes possessed by very few persons, or as not required for the business of life, were neglected by a large majority of college bred men. He maintained, however, that like language, (of which they were indeed a variety,) they were of the highest usefulness and importance in their application to the ordinary business of life; to the mechanical and manufacturing, and even to some extent the fine arts; and, in their higher departments, to the solution of the great dynamical problems of the universe.

It was, however, doing great injustice to the mathematics to regard them merely in a utilitarian light. In the great truths which they teach, our minds make the nearest approach to the absolute and the infinite. These truths existed from all eternity in the Divine Reason, and prevailed in the construction of the material universe. It was neither falsely nor irreverently said by an ancient philosopher, that "God was a geometer," and the laws which keeps the roof above us from falling on our heads is the same which suspends the fluid ring of Saturn, (as our BOND and PEIRCE had shown it to be,) a bottomless and shoreless sea, in circumfluent equilibrium around the encircled planet. The mathematical principles which were true in the village schoolroom were equally true in the nebula of Hercules.

In the last place, Mr. EVERETT spoke of the philosophy of the mind, and remarked that if the "proper study of mankind is man," no part of that study could be more worthy of our attention than those intellectual powers in which we principally differ from the lower orders of animated nature. Having briefly indicated the powers of the mind, whose laws and operations it was the business of mental philosophy to investigate, he maintained the importance of this investigation, as compared with the study of material nature, (which, however, was not disparaged,) asserting that the nature of the faculties, by which we pursued our researches into the various branches of physical science, must surely be themselves a worthy subject of inquiry.

It was true our inquiries, in the department of intellectual philosophy, terminated in the *operations* of mind without penetrating to its *essence*. But this is equally the case with our study of material nature. We can gain some knowledge of the physical properties of bodies, but we are wholly ignorant of the substratum, in which they inhere. Mind in this respect is no more inscrutable, than matter; while it is endowed with those faculties, through which alone, not only its own conscious powers, but the properties of material bodies are explored and comprehended. It is solely through the perceptive faculties of rational man, that the wonders and beauties of the natural world are revealed, and its phenomena comprehended and applied to the service of life. This position was illustrated in the case of magnetism, the expansive power of steam, electricity and gravitation.

Notwithstanding the magnificence of the external world, we have that within us "that passeth show." All the wonders of all the kingdoms of the earth, as displayed by the tempter to the Saviour of mankind, are not to be compared with those which are wrapped up in the rational mind of man, which it is the object of intellectual philosophy to study and explain. The name of Metaphysics, *Meta ta Phusika*, was, therefore, well bestowed by ARISTOTLE on this branch of study; the peaceful regions to which the philosophy of the mind conducts us are beyond natural science; broader than the earth and skies; above the burning stars; behind these veils of fainting, aching, dying flesh; after nature, after time, after life, after death.

MR. EVERETT closed with some remarks on the genial nature and kindly influence of academical studies, concluding with the familiar words of CICERO: *Haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*

Yale College Commencement—Photograph Books—Regatta—How the Boys Spend their Money.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 11, 1857.

Graduates are beginning to make their annual pilgrimage hither, and are doubtless waiting for the announcement of the exercises, which are to take place during Commencement Week. The usual Baccalaureate Address to the members of the graduating class, will be delivered on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., by Rev. GEO. P. FISHER, Professor of Divinity. Inasmuch as the different secret societies hold their conventions elsewhere this year, Monday and Tuesday will be unoccupied, save by the examination of candidates for admission to college, an exercise in which sub-freshmen are very deeply interested. Wednesday morning the anniversary of the Society of the Alumni takes place; in the afternoon, the reunions of the Literary Societies, and in the evening of the same day, the oration and poem will be delivered before the "Phi Beta Kappa Society." FRANCIS M. FINCH, of Ithaca, N. Y., delivers the poem, and the oration will be delivered by no less a personage than WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston.

Thursday, the 30th, the Commencement exercises proper take place. Not the least interesting of the exercises indirectly connected with those of Commencement week, will be the annual regatta of the Yale navy, which will probably come off Saturday, the 25th. The different crews have been drilling most diligently for the last few weeks, and the late addition of several new boats to the navy will give additional excitement to the race. At present Sophomores are in the midst of the trials and tribulations of their biennial examination, and have little time to think of anything else. Juniors, though nearly a year is still before them, are beginning to look forward to the close of their College course, and are already making preliminary preparations for their "Autograph books." As these books have gradually grown into one of the institutions of Yale, a brief notice of them may be of interest. They are far from being merely a collection of the autographs of the different members of each class as their name would seem to imply. For the sake of possessing so valuable a keepsake, individuals willingly incur the expense of having a sufficient number of their likenesses taken to present one to each of their classmates. When the practice was first instituted, ordinary lithographs at an expense of from $12 to $15 per hundred were deemed sufficiently accurate and finely finished pictures. So many, however, were wretched caricatures of their original, that the class of 1856 abandoned lithographs and made a trial of photographs. Whether it was through the fault of the artist who executed the work or not, the trial resulted in a nearly perfect failure, and a portion of the class of '57 made still another step forward by procuring steel plates. Quite a number clung to the old lithographs, however, and succeeded in procuring some excellent likenesses, but they appeared so coarse, by contrast with the finer work of the steel plates, that the book lost much of its beauty, and the class of '58 determined to make another effort to attain perfection. The deliberations of the Committee appointed to take the matter under consideration resulted in a recommendation to the class that steel plates be procured throughout. The expense, as estimated by the best engravers, is in the neighborhood of $30 per head, allowing 150 copies to each individual. At a class meeting this morning the report of the Committee was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. Several questions arose in the course of the debate. Some seemed to doubt whether the majority of the class had sufficient claim to good looks to warrant their incurring such expense in immortalizing their homely features. Then it was questioned whether the incipient moustaches and whiskers which some averred were beginning to vegetate, could be best portrayed by steel or stone. One of the most telling arguments adduced in favor of steel plates, was that the plates could be preserved and be employed to very good advantage in making up the biographies of the different distinguished members of the class which future generations should call for. One member ventured to insinuate that he hardly thought more than one or two of their number gave promise of becoming Presidents of the United States, and he was not sure as to them. Of course such a suggestion met with the reception it deserved.

This and other objections were finally overruled, and a Committee appointed to take the matter in charge. The class numbers about one hundred members, and, at $30 a piece, will expend at least $3,000 in the aggregate for likenesses alone, making a very nice little job for the artist to whom it may be entrusted. Likenesses and autographs of the Professors are also included in the book, and it is hardly probable that the expense to each individual will fall short of $40, including binding, &c. Association, of course, gives "Autograph Books" an intrinsic value far above their actual cost. During the above-mentioned proceedings one of the members of the Committee, who favored wood cuts in opposition to steel engravings submitted the following as the

MINORITY REPORT.

The chief superiority of wood cuts for portraits may be divided into three heads: Physical, mental and moral. Physical, in relation to their cheapness; mental, to the facility of expressing the peculiar points in the countenances of this learned class; and the moral to the power of developing a becoming etheriality of countenance. The suggestion that wood was peculiarly adapted to delineate blockheads was met with that silent indignation such an idea merited. The propriety of wood cuts for shavers is a point well worthy of consideration, but these points belong rather to the theoretical part of the subject. We turn, then, to the matter of plain dollars and cents. After applying the "inexhaustible resources of the calculus," the need of which will be directly apparent, the general average cost of wood cuts for 100 copies is $10 17.

Total for mere engravings	$6 23
For adding an etherial expression	1 03
For adding a sentimental expression	73
For adding a learned expression	58

The report then proceeded to estimate the cost of adding moustaches, plain and variegated, and side-whiskers. Spectacles would be 7 cents extra, except in the learned expressions, when they would not add to the cost. Roman, Grecian and pug-noses are in the inverse arithmetical ratio of 7 1 5, 5, 3 4-5, 4 3-5. Colored eyes would be .78 extra. Tinted cheeks .95; extra tinted hair, 1.17; shaded whiskers, 1.18. Blue coats, 3 cents each, and brass buttons 2 cents per dozen. Guitars, flutes, books, &c., extra, according to the object represented, making the general average by calculus as aforesaid, $10 17. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The examination for the Clark scholarship took place last week. This scholarship yields a hundred and twenty dollars per annum, and is awarded to the student in each senior class who passes the best examination on the studies of the College course; provided he remains in New-Haven as a graduate one or two years, pursuing a course of study not professional under the direction of the Faculty." WILDER SMITH, of Hartford, Conn., was the successful competitor.

MONDAY, July 13.—Rev. Mr. WALDO, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, preached in College Chapel yesterday morning, from Revelations 3, 18. His discourse was brief, practical and pointed, and derived additional interest from the fact that Mr. WALDO is, in years, the oldest living graduate of Yale. Three are living, however, who are his seniors in the order of graduation. Though 95 years of age he spoke with vigor and animation many younger ministers would do well to imitate.

W—S.

Commencement at Rochester University.

OSBORN HOUSE, ROCHESTER, Friday, July 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Commencement at the University is always an interesting occasion to Western New-Yorkers, and many of those interested in the cause of education find their way hither, from New-York, Albany, Troy, &c., to witness the closing ceremonies. The President, Dr. ANDERSON, formerly of the New-York *Recorder*, is a man of great ability and of rigid discipline, while the names of Dr. KENDRICK and Prof. CONANT are known throughout the literary world as authorities respectively in the Greek and Hebrew tongues. Monday and Tuesday were occupied by the Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors, who delivered orations, essays, and so on, contesting for the customary honors of the institution. Wednesday was set apart for the graduating class, composed of members from many of the Eastern and Middle States, and several of the Southern and Western. New-York bore off the palm, her sons taking all the honors, whether for scholarship or elocution. The subject, "Erasmus," was given to the class for essays, the first prize for which was awarded to W. C. WILKINSON, of Rochester, and the second to JOHN R. HOWARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon three young gentlemen, and that of Bachelor of Arts upon eighteen. The honorary degree of LL. D. was given to Governor JOHN A. KING, of New-York.

President ANDERSON alluded, in very complimentary, though rather fulsome terms, to the late Gov. W. L. MARCY, who was one of the founders and trustees of the University.

Mr. WELD, of Albany, followed in the same general strain, giving a brief history of his connection with Mr. MARCY, which was intimate and familiar.

In the afternoon the Alumni of the University, with [illegible] at the Osborn House, at which Dr. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn; ISAAC DAVIS, of Brown University, several of the Faculty, and others, responded to toasts in felicitous remarks. The dinner was terminated by the presentation to the President of the Degree of D. D. [illegible] Doctor of College Laws, by the graduating class, he having entered upon his duties at the same time as the present class. [illegible] and strangers attended the President's levee in the evening, to bid him farewell, and as bid him God speed in [illegible].

The next day found Rochester a comparatively deserted city; it containing at least ten thousand fewer persons than on the day of the Commencement.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the University to know that it is in a better condition than ever before, its pecuniary [illegible] having been liberally augmented by a donation of $[illegible] from the State, and $25,000 more from a friend who does not wish to have his name mentioned in the papers, while the number of students is continually increasing.

JOONE.

Commencement at St. James' College.

The Eleventh Annual Commencement of the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, Maryland, was held on Wednesday, July [illegible].

The exercises began at 10 o'clock A. M., on the lawn in front of the College. Bishop WHITTINGHAM presided, and a large concourse of people was present, from a distance and from the surrounding country. Addresses were delivered by seven members of the graduating class, and by Messrs. HARRISON and WYATT, graduates of three years standing, on taking their degree of Master in Arts.

DR. KERFOOT, the Rector of the College, conferred the Degree of Bachelor in Arts on Messrs. BACHE, CLARKSON, HOWARD, LOWE, MASON, [illegible] and SUMNER; and also conferred several Degrees of last year, the Commencement of 1856 having been omitted on account of a Providential visitation.

The honorary degree of Master in Arts was conferred on Rev. THOMAS [illegible], of [illegible], N. Y.; and that of Doctor in Divinity on Rev. [illegible] LYMAN, of Pittsburg, and Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore.

Among the visitors present, were Rev. Dr. CANNON, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Editor of the *Church Journal* in the City of New-York. The last-named gentleman delivered an excellent address before the Belles Lettres Society on the Monday preceding the Commencement.

Navy-Yard Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the formation of this United States Government there never has been a time that workingmen professing opposite political views from the General Government, have not been employed on the Public Works until within the last four years, and more especially in the ship-carpenters' department, in which there has not been employed in any single instance a mechanic having different political views from the dominant party; the malice and spite which is manifest on the part of the master-workman, showing his feelings to be politically corrupted all with the virus of death, the rigidity with which he carries out his proscription is unparalleled in the employment of workingmen.

It is said that this cunning politician has secured the influence of a Congressman somewhere in the district of the Fifth Ward and Navy-Yard, who happens to be somewhat related to a high functionary in Washington; therefore, all efforts made to remove him have thus far proved of no avail. If the true state of feeling of the ship-carpenters about the Navy-Yard and elsewhere were properly understood at Washington, it cannot be that this man would be allowed to retain the situation of master ship-carpenter another four years.

X.

SAD FATE OF DR. MITCHELL.—About two weeks ago this gentleman arrived here on his way to the Black Mountains, with a view of making further explorations of that region of country. It is with pain that we have now to announce his death. He left the Mountain House, on this side of the mountain, with the intention of crossing them, to Caney river, without a guide. It was ascertained that he had never reached Caney River settlement, and, supposing that he was lost, numbers of persons started in pursuit of him. His body was found yesterday in the Cat-Tail fork of Caney River. It seems that he was walking on the edge of a precipice, when his foot slipped; he caught at a branch of laurel, but it broke, and he fell into a long unending eternity. He fell forty feet. Of him it is needless to say anything; his reputation is the reputation of our University and the State. To his exertions the prosperity of the former is as much due as any other man. He died a martyr to science and scientific knowledge.—*Asheville (N. C.) Spectator, July 2.*

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 14, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Robt. Archer, of Richmond, Va.—Improved machine for making railroad chairs.

Emanuel Andrews, of Elmira, N. Y.—Improved machine for gauging and filing saws.

Theodore H. Bradish and James P. Bradish, of Utica, N. Y.—Improvement in fastening artificial teeth to the metallic plate.

Edward Baptie, of Hoboken, N. J.—Pen and pencil case.

Geo. G. Black, of Greeneville, Ohio.—Improvement in cultivator plows.

Wm. H. Battelle, of New Castle, Penn.—Improved nail plate holder.

Jno. P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—Improvement in harvesters.

James E. Cole, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in rigging of ships.

Chas. H. Dana, of West Lebanon, N. H.—Improvement in churns.

Alex. Edwards, of Mount Pulaski, Ill.—Improved automatic lathe.

Mills P. Eppy, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved device for sealing bottles, cans, &c.

Adam Fisher, of Leavenworth City, K. T.—Improvement in washing machines.

Wm. Prince Ford, of Cheneyville, La.—Improvement in mattresses.

Alvin Franklin, of Gem Cross Roads, Ohio.—Improvement in corn planters.

Ezekiel Gulic, of St. Louis, Mo.—Improvement in rope machines.

Geo. H. Hoagland, of Port Jervis, N. Y.—Improvement in setting out the packing of pistons for steam engines.

G. Henry Hulskamp, of Troy, N. Y.—Improvement in piano-fortes.

Silas Hewitt, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.—For improvement in churns.

Isaac G. Johnson, of Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.—For improvement in the use of cast-iron in furnaces.

Wm. R. Jenks, of the United States Army.—For improved shot cartridge.

Chas. T. Kipp and Jno. Lawrence, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in applying fly-wheel to hand-cars.

Bernard J. La Mothe, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in railroad car seats.

Samuel Lowndes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in hemp-drawing machines.

D. W. Long, of Baltimore, Md.—For improved seal for car doors, &c.

Howard Mann, of San Francisco, Cal.—For improvement in cultivators.

J. P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improved raking apparatus for harvesters.

Hiram E. Paine, of Troy, N. Y.—For improved device for feeding the cutter intermittently in mortise-boring machines.

Jno. F. Mascher, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For spiral catch for breast-pins.

Henry D. Meare and Wm. Hosken, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.—For seal for railroad freight cars, &c.

Donald McLean, of Boston, Mass.—For self-setting trap hook.

L. F. Munger, of Le Roy, N. Y.—For improvement in locks.

Rufus Nutting, of Randolph, Vt.—For improved mode of constructing carriages.

Daniel Pratt, of Prattville, Ala.—For improvement in cotton gins.

Leonard Phleger, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in lime kilns.

Chas. G. Page, of Washington, D. C.—Improvement in Looking Cylindrical Door Bolts.

A. P. Routt, of Somerset, Va.—Draining Machine.

Geo. W. Simmons and Geo. H. Simmons, of Bennington, Vt.—Improvement in Oil Cans.

Wm. T. Shannon, of Greensboro, Ga.—Fly Trap.

Dr. Gustav Schilling, of Hoboken, N. J.—Improvement in Wrest-pins for Pianos.

James Tetlow, of Salem, Mass.—Improved Machine for cutting metal.

Edward F. Whiton, of West Stafford, Conn.—Improved Centering Machine.

Wm. Whitney, of Roxbury, Mass., and Henry Pickford, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in Looms.

Melyn Weatherington, of Springfield, O.—Improved method of adjusting round tenon cutters to certain fixed sizes.

A. F. Ward, of Louisville, Ky.—Improvement in governors of steam engines, &c.

Ethan Whitney, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in bureau bedsteads.

Louis S. Chicester, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Henry G. Evans, of same place.—Improvement in Machines for cleaning cotton.

Birdsill Holly, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., assignor to Silsby, Mynderse & Shoemaker, of same place.—Improvement in pumps.

Henry Schreiner, Jr., of Berrysburg, Penn., assignor to himself and Geo. Lark, of same place—assignors to Henry Schreiner, Jr., aforesaid.—Improvement in cultivators.

Henry J. Hawkins, of Mobile, Ala.—Improved lubricator.

Wm. Harrison, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved mode of cutting tenons by two circular saws oblique to shaft.

REISSUES.

The New-York Wrought Iron Railroad Chair Company of New-York, N. Y., assignees by mediate assignment of Samuel S. Cox, now deceased—Machine for bending the lips of wrought-iron railway chairs.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Jno. Shearer, of Reading, Penn.—Improved hub-borer.

Frederick D. Newbury, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Richard V. De Witt, of same place—Improved firearm.

DESIGNS.

Jas. Maguire, Jos. A. Read and Duncan Wright, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignors to Chas. Gilbert, of same place—Design for cooking stoves.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Design for stoves.

Samuel W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Rathbone & Co., of same place—Design for stoves.

E. J. Crider, of Troy, N. Y.—Design for parlor stoves.

James B. Hyde, of Troy, N. Y.—Design for cooking stoves.

Pierre Chaquiral, of West Meriden, Conn.—Design for clock cases.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

It appears not to be generally understood, that at [illegible] o'clock this morning, an athletic negro, born in St. Domingo, and known as John D'Orsay, will be choked to death within the limits of the City Prison, in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided.

John D'Orsay murdered a woman in Worth-street [illegible]. She was a young woman remarkable for her beauty, and notorious for her immorality. She was, as are two of her sisters, a street-walker, and lived in the same building with D'Orsay —a low tenement building, reaching through an alley-way from Worth-street, below West Broadway. The unfortunate girl had been out "walking," and returned towards her home about 12 o'clock in the morning. D'Orsay, too, had been out drinking and gaming in the low groceries where his kind congregate. Both met in the alley-way in question. D'Orsay, influenced by liquor, accosted the white girl, and made overtures to her which she resisted with indignation, because he was a "black nigger." He put his hands upon her, and she [illegible]. D'Orsay, maddened by passion and excited by the epithets applied, drew from a razor, and, opening it, drew its blade across the throat of the girl, who fell at his feet a corpse!

No human eye witnessed the deed, but one of the [illegible] of the house to which the alley led [illegible] a scuffle in the alley beneath her window. She listened, and heard a girl cry out, "You shan't," "You shan't." A "low gurgling" sound next followed, and then all was quiet. In a moment thereafter D'Orsay, who lived with "his woman," on an upper floor, was seen and heard to pass through the passage, and up to his apartment. He appeared excited, and his shirt seemed bloody. Soon afterwards, another female tenant, while passing through the narrow alley stumbled over something. She stooped down and found Ann McGill, alias Annie Hopkins, lying all covered with blood. This woman returned in a fright and narrated what she had seen. "Annie is drunk and has fallen down [illegible]," she reported. "We will look at her," said another, "and carry her to her room." They proceeded to the alley-way and found that Annie was dead—that her throat had been cut from ear to ear, and that her neck was gashed with shocking wounds, from which the blood still flowed. Beside her lay a razor with a broken handle and a blade besmeared with gore.

An alarm was given. Two policemen arrived, and had the body conveyed to the Fifth Ward Station-House, in Leonard-street. The policemen then returned and examined the premises. They ascended to each room and inquired of the occupants. They went to D'Orsay's room. The door was locked, but D'Orsay opened it. In reply to the questions put to him, he answered that he had been to bed since [illegible] o'clock—that he had heard no noise and was not aware of anything unusual having occurred in the neighborhood. He was permitted to resume his bed [illegible].

The investigation was continued, and facts elicited that led to a second visit to D'Orsay's room, which was searched. Upon the outside of the door were bloody finger-marks, and in a wash-bowl on the inside was found water discolored with blood. D'Orsay's [illegible] was stained with blood. Blood was everywhere about, and in one of D'Orsay's pockets was found an empty razor-case. D'Orsay, and a male companion of his, who slept in an adjoining room, were taken to the Station-house.

The Coroner's Jury, after hearing all the evidence in the case, declared in their verdict, "That Ann McGill, alias Annie Hopkins, came to her death by wounds inflicted with a razor in the hands of John D'Orsay," &c.

The accused was committed. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against him.

The razor found by the side of the murdered girl was identified as one belonging to the prisoner, and one that exactly fitted the empty case which had been found in his pocket.

D'Orsay persisted in declaring his innocence. He declared that he had never seen the girl, and was not aware of the murder until after he had been taken to the station-house. He accounted for the blood on his hands and shirt by saying that he had had a fight with a colored man in Worth-street. In proof of this, he exhibited the knuckles of his right hand—the skin of one or two of which was bruised. Many said, and appearances so indicated, that the knuckles had been freshly [illegible] as if to deceive and add strength to the story of the fight. D'Orsay acknowledged that the razor [illegible] belonged to him. [illegible] had gone to [illegible] the shop he had never seen before.

D'Orsay was tried at the Court of General Sessions, [illegible] guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged in the City Prison on the 17th of July, 1857.

And this fate he will doubtless meet, for the Governor, though twice appealed to, has refused to commute his sentence.

The following is the last reply from the Governor in relation to this matter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, July 10, 1857. }

Dear Sir: I have again, since my return to Albany, carefully reviewed the testimony in the case of John D'Orsay, sentenced to be hung on the 17th inst., in respect to which an application has been made for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life; [illegible] the conclusion that the law must be left to take its course. Under these circumstances, I would request the favor of you to communicate this decision to Mr. Busteed and to the [illegible] will make it known to the convict. I remain, with great respect, JOHN A. KING.
A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District-Attorney City and County of New-York.

D'Orsay was on Monday made aware of the Governor's final decision. He seemed not at all surprised, and betrayed not the least nervousness or fear. Since his sentence he has been visited almost daily by the Sisters of Mercy and by a Roman Catholic priest. To all, and upon every occasion, he persists in declaring his innocence. Within a few weeks he has changed his story in reference to the deed for which he is to be executed to-morrow. He now says (for the first time, perhaps, his first story) that while proceeding to the alley-way which led to his house, he stumbled over the body of the murdered woman, whom he raised up, to see who it was. Then thinking that if found near the body he might get into difficulty, he left without giving the alarm and went to his room, and finding that he had got some of the blood upon his hands he washed them, and hung his shirt up as he usually did.

He talks pretty freely to his visitors. He says that he is not afraid to die, because God knows his innocence. "They can kill my body but they cannot kill my soul," is one of his oft-used expressions. His cell is on the first tier, and is numbered 6. Within it is a crucifix, before which he makes his devotions. He pays great attention also to a prayer book in the Spanish language, and gives other evidences of religious [illegible]. He speaks broken English, but he is not [illegible].

He says he was born in St. Domingo, and is about [illegible] years of age. He learned the trade of a stone mason, but when quite young became a sailor, and has followed [illegible] ever since. He twice visited New-York before taking up his abode here. Since residing in this City he made occasional coasting voyages. D'Orsay, he admits, is not his real name. The name, he says, was given him by his messmates, who found it difficult to pronounce his real name. What his real name is he refuses to disclose, giving as a reason that he does not wish his mother or sister (both of whom are yet living) ever to learn his ignominious end.

The following letter to the Governor, written by himself, it is said, he takes great pleasure in submitting to his visitors:

CITY PRISON, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

His Excellency Governor King:

When the Court arrayed me for trial, the Judge appointed Mr. Busteed as counsel to defend me. He said he would come and see me before I was taken to trial, and take a statement of all I had to say. But, in two days I was taken into Court, tried, and found guilty, and I had no conversation with my counsel.

Before I went into Court, no time was given me to say a word to Mr. Busteed. The night I was charged with this murder, I was in the grocery store in Worth-street, and I played checkers, and drank two glasses of gin. It was late when I got home, and when I came up the alleyway it was very dark. I saw a woman lying in it. I took hold of her to raise her up, and found blood on her clothes, and got blood on my hands. I then let go of her, being afraid [illegible] would say [illegible] her, and that I might get into difficulty. I then went up to my room and washed my hands, and went to bed, and hung my shirt on the bedside, and left my coat on the floor; [illegible] a man came to my door and [illegible] he knocked at my door, and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] me [illegible]. He then told me to look, the [illegible] and [illegible] to bed. He then went down [illegible] and [illegible] back after and knocked at my door, and [illegible] what [illegible] the officer knocked my door all the time for? I then got up and let him in, and when he got in he commenced searching the room, and looked at my clothes, and he found a small drop of blood on my hands, and he told me to dress and go with him. He asked me how many persons slept in the room with me, and I told him the young man that was in the room and my woman; he took the young man and me to the Station-House, and had a razor case in his hand, and said he found it in my pocket. The case I had in my pocket three weeks before that night; as my woman lost the razor on me I could not get it. The razor the witness swore to was not mine, and did not look like it. The handle was different, and my razor had rust on it. On the back of the blade near the rivet there was nicks and cuts on it. I gave it to George Bresserer, and he took it to use; he was a sailor and went to sea.

Gentlemen, all I have to say is but a few words. I am a black man and poor, and has no money and is a stranger in this country, and has no friends, and I think it is very hard to be hung on the slight evidence that was given against me.

JOHN D'ORSAY.

He talks very nervously, and the keepers say that he often becomes so greatly excited as to act with violence. He was known to the Police before his arrest for murder, and bore the name of being a "bad nigger" among his fellows. He is nearly six feet in height and very muscular. His eyes are large and expressive, and his face "intelligent," or "deep looking." But few colored people have visited him.

While awaiting trial he formed with other prisoners a conspiracy to break jail. The plan, as revealed to one of the keepers, was to be carried out on a Sunday when all the prisoners were in attendance at divine service. The keepers were if possible to be locked in the cells, but if this were impossible or inconvenient they were to be killed. Then the conspirators would make a charge through the passage way and out of the front office, after which they would separate and do as best they could.

Since the discovery of this plot, the prisoner has been more closely watched, and those incarcerated for higher crimes have not been permitted to walk the corridors as they were previously allowed to do for a limited time each day. D'Orsay has not since been allowed to leave his cell. But this it appears, does not affect him bodily. He looks as well and is some pounds heavier than when first imprisoned.

ERECTING THE GALLOWS.

The gallows upon which D'Orsay is to expiate the crime of which he stands convicted was erected yesterday afternoon, in the rear yard of the prison, upon the spot where all the executions within the prison have taken place. The gallows is the same as that upon which Saul and Howlett and some dozen others suffered. The timbers of which it is composed bear marks of age and service. The block upon which the rope is to be cut is directly in the rear of the gallows, and inclosed within a wooden partition.

It is marked in several places from the many blows of the axe, received heretofore. Within this wooden inclosure the executioner will stand, unseen except by the Sheriff, who will give the signal when to strike.

HIS BEHAVIOR.

The criminal awaits his fate with the most astonishing coolness. He continues to act and talk with indifference, avowing his belief in his future happiness, and utterly denying his guilt. He was visited yesterday by the Sheriff, who spoke a few words with him, telling him he must not entertain the slightest hope of reprieve or commutation of sentence. D'Orsay said he entertained no such hope, and smiled when he said it. His spiritual adviser remained with him some time. He was visited also by several ladies. D'Orsay has of late complained of and protested against "those Protestant women with books," by whom he did not want to be bothered, as he was a Roman Catholic.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon D'Orsay was taken a moment from his cell, that it might be examined and cleansed. He became very ugly at this proceeding, and gave vent to his feelings in the most excited manner. The cell was thoroughly searched by Messrs. Gilbraman and Cunningham, the keepers, who found hid beneath the mattress some pieces of candy and three or four pills. These were removed, lest the pills should contain poison, with which to commit suicide during the night. A long nail was removed from the wall of the cell, lest the prisoner should draw it and stab himself. The pills were given to the Doctor, who was unable to determine from their appearance whether they contained any deadly substance. To decide this question it would be necessary to analyze them thoroughly, a job that would require several hours' labor, which the Doctor was unwilling to undertake. When [illegible] in his cell he again [illegible]. "You have tossed my things up," he said, "so that my cell looks as though it belonged to a dirty man. What for you do [illegible]? I no want to kill myself, but you; I would do it long ago." Soon, however, he relapsed into his usual state of coolness.

The pills, whether poisonous or not, were given him, it is supposed, by "his woman," who has visited him several times.

He has fared sumptuously since sentence of death was pronounced upon him. The dishes furnished him were from the Warden's table. Still, not unfrequently he protested against his food as not to his liking. He asked for, and on several occasions was furnished with, ice-creams and oranges. He was allowed, among other luxuries, six cigars a day.

ANTONIO FRANCIS.

In No. 7, the cell adjoining, is Antonio Francis, alias John Smith, sentenced to be hung on the 13th of August next, for the murder of the Captain and cook of the brig *Franklin Pierce*. Francis was born in Lisbon, but, while an infant, his parents removed to the East Indies, where now reside his mother, two sisters and two brothers. At ten years of age he shipped as a sailor, and has followed the sea fourteen years. For some time he sailed only to and from Brazil and the East Indies. Afterwards he shipped on an English trader. He next went on board a French vessel, and for the last five or six years he has been a sailor on American ships.

He denies killing the Captain and cook of the *Franklin Pierce*. He says that the mate and two Englishmen, and one of the sailors, beat the murdered men and threw them overboard alive; and that for fear he would inform on them, on their arrival at port, they entered a complaint against him and three others for the murder. He remarked that the murder was done because the brig was a slaver, and they wanted to save the name of the vessel. During his imprisonment Francis has been much of the time dispirited. He has killed some of his miserable leisure picturing ships on the walls of his cell.

Smith is mild, modest and boyish-looking. He laments that he has no friends near him, and talks much about his mother and sister, to whom he says he has written. "Me does not like to die," he says, "because it no feel good and me very young." His English, though poor, is not very difficult to understand, especially as he illustrates his ideas by much gesturing. While talking rapidly and with gaiety he sometimes suddenly pauses, and hanging down his head sighs, as the terrible fate which awaits him flashes across his mind. He is pleased to see visitors, and seems despondent when they are about leaving. President Buchanan has refused to interfere in his case, and in all probability he will suffer the sentence pronounced upon him.

The "Morning Star."

MISSIONARY ROOMS, NEW-YORK, }
Monday, July 13, 1857. }

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit me to announce to the many interested little owners of the Missionary Packet, *Morning Star*, her safe arrival at the Sandwich Islands.

A letter from her Captain, S. G. Moore, dated Honolulu, April 27, says: "Our beautiful little ship, through Providence, has rode out the gales nobly, and not the least accident has occurred since we left Rio, on the 20th of January."

The Queen and royal family had visited the ship. All on board were in good health. The vessel was to sail on the 30th of April for the Marquesas Islands, to be gone about twelve weeks, and on her return would proceed to the Micronesian Islands. If you will insert this in your widely-extended journal, many hearts will be made glad, and thank you for the kindness.

A. MERWIN.

The New-Haven Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the Times that on and after the 15th inst. the New-Haven Railroad Company will run no cars below Twenty-seventh-street, thus compelling passengers from the lower part of the City or from Brooklyn to resort to other conveyances, often at a greater charge than the fare on the Railroad. Will not this arrangement put a large portion of the travelling public to a needless inconvenience and expense? And would it not be an accommodation which this portion of the public are entitled to, if the Company should at least have a baggage-room down town?

BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

From the Washington Union, July 15.

Yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, the delegation of Kaw Indians from Kansas, which recently arrived in this city, walked into the room of the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, and were seated to await the arrival of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The five Chiefs of this party were costumed entirely in Indian fashion. Tight-fitting leggins and neatly-made moccasins adorned their legs and feet; a shirt and a blanket completing their dress. Green paint and red, in stripes and patches, ornamented their countenances, and struggled to obtain the ascendancy. Feathers waved over the heads of some, while others contented themselves with enormous fur caps. Although in war costume, but one tomahawk peeped from the blanket of a rather determined-looking warrior chief.

Precisely at 10½ o'clock the delegation were ushered into the presence of the Commissioner, and introduced severally to him.

As each Chief came up to where the Commissioner stood, he heartily ejaculated "how do," after which succeeded a vigorous shaking of hands. In answer to the inquiry of the Commissioner, "Who is your interpreter?" Mr. Baptiste James, a half-breed, with an intelligent countenance, said that two of the party were interpreters, but he had been their chief interpreter. The Commissioner then signified that it was his desire that Mr. James should act on this occasion, adding that he was ready to hear what the delegation wished to communicate.

This being explained to the Indians, the following paper was handed to the Commissioner:

KANSAS AGENCY, Friday, June 19, 1857.

At a general council of the Kansas Indians, the following Chiefs, viz: 1. Ki-he-ga-wah-chuh-he, principal Chief; 2. Peg-ga-hos-he; 3. Ki-hi-ga-wah-di-inga; 4. Al-li-ca-wah-ho; 5. Pi-hous-ki-tun-ga—were delegated to visit Washington City, and represent to the Department the manner in which trespass is being committed upon this reserve by the whites; also, to claim their rights to the land designated as the half-breed Kaw land, lying on the north side of the Kansas River, ranging opposite, above, and below Lecompton; also, to present other claims in behalf of the nation, and, if necessary, to make a treaty.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Indian Agent.
BAPTISTE JAMES, Interpreter.

In addition to the chiefs above named, there were present at this interview Lewis Papan, Moses Bellmore and Ann Bellmore and child, half breeds.

After the above paper was read by the Commissioner, Ki-he-ga-wah-chuh-he, principal chief, and quite an old man, delivered a short speech, in which he stated that he had performed this long journey for the purpose of seeing his "grandfather," (meaning the President.) He went to see him yesterday, but was told that he must come to the Indian Office first, and get the Commissioner to go with them. That was the reason why they were here now. It was a long time since he had been here; he had never seen his "grandfather;" he was getting very old; his head was getting white; and he wanted to see him before he died. He would talk with the Commissioner, and then talk with his "grandfather" and the Commissioner together.

In reply, the Commissioner told him that he would go with him to see his "grandfather" to-morrow, (to-day.) He would first inquire at what hour the President would see him, and would inform them at their boarding-house in time to make what preparations they might wish to make for the visit.

These remarks elicited from the Indians the characteristic ejaculation, "Hoa," "How," thus signifying that they comprehended what the interpreter had told them.

The Commissioner—That is all, then, for to-day.

Before leaving, the old chief said, pointing to his companions and the papoose: These are some of my children, come along to see my "grandfather." We have now been here two days, and have not seen our "grandfather." I have no money along, and want to know what you will think of it.

The Commissioner replied: I will send a clerk to your boarding-house to arrange matters for you.

The Indians then shook hands with the Commissioner, uttering a fervent "good-bye," and retired, seemingly much pleased with their interview.

Subsequently, these Indians obtained an interview with the President of the United States, in the presence of his Cabinet. After listening to their representations, the President referred them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will adjust their business as soon as practicable.

Important from the Sioux Agency—Ink-pa-du-ta's Son Shot.

From the St. Paul Democrat, July 7.

Mr. Brown, an Indian trader at the Sioux Agency, arrived in this city yesterday, having left the Agency on Thursday morning last. From Mr. Brown we learn some interesting facts connected with the *death of a son of the Indian Chief, Ink-pa-du-ta*, the noted leader of the band of savages whose depredations now form so sad a page in the history of the West.

On Monday last, the 29th ult., Mr. Flandrau, the agent for the Sioux, received intelligence that three Indians, members of Ink-pa-du-ta's band, were lurking in the neighborhood of the Yellow Medicine Agency. He immediately dispatched a trusty Indian to the band suspected of harboring the murderers, and upon his report that a son of Ink-pa-du-ta was certainly in the neighborhood, and perhaps two others of the band, Mr. Flandrau promptly and secretly formed his plans to arrest the murderers.

Having procured from Fort Ridgely a detachment of Company D, 10th Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Murray, the party left the agency under the leadership of Mr. Flandrau, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. They were also accompanied by several Indians as guides, but upon whose integrity the utmost reliance could be placed. Among them was Heton-wash-te, or Beautiful Voice, one of the Indians who risked his life to secure the release of Miss Gardiner.

About sunrise, the party arrived at an Indian village, on the Yellow Medicine River, five miles from the agency. They immediately surrounded the lodge in which Ink-pa-du-ta's son was staying; but upon the approach of Mr. Flandrau, and one of the Indian guides, he became alarmed, and running from the lodge, took refuge in a ravine, where the grass was sufficiently high to afford him a good hiding place. The soldiers surrounded the ravine, and with difficulty discovered the Indian, upon whom they immediately fired; inflicting several severe wounds. The Indian returned the fire, with a double barrelled shot-gun; one of the charges struck the cartridge box of a soldier, who thereupon rushed forward and bayoneted the savage. Upon examining the body *several wounds were discovered.* The carcass of the murderer was left lying upon the ground, and the party, after having secured his squaw, left for the agency.

The Indian killed was a son of Ink-pa-du-ta, who, having married with the Annuity Indians at the time he was killed, was on a visit to his father-in-law. He is the identical savage who dragged Mrs Noble from the lodge of the Yankton chief who purchased her, and after having satisfied his hellish appetite, beat her to death with clubs. His punishment was well deserved. The two Indians who accompanied Ink-pa-du-ta's son fled, it is supposed, to the old chief's camp on Skunk Lake. It was feared by many persons at the agency that he would seek to avenge his son's death by attacking the frontier settlements.

A great deal of dissatisfaction existed among the Indians when Mr. Brown left the Agency, caused by the prompt retaliation of the Agent, in terminating the career of the murderer, and also upon the ground of the arrest of his wife. Good feeling was partially restored, however, by the release of the squaw, who, it was discovered, had no connection with the band of Ink-pa-du-ta, or their murderous exploit.

There was but a small force of soldiers at Fort Ridgely, and this seemed to encourage the Indians, in assuming a bold and haughty tone. Mr. Brown, however, met Major Sherman's battery of flying artillery, twenty miles below Fort Ridgely on Friday; they would reach the agency on Sunday, and their presence would undoubtedly produce a change in the *conduct of the Indians.*

Capt. Bee, Commandant at Fort Ridgely, our informant states, received a letter from Hon. Joseph R. Brown, dated at Hole-in-the-Mountain, stating that upward of 150 lodges of Yanktons had assembled on the Big Sioux, to resist the passage of Col. Noble through their territory.

In the St. Paul *Democrat* of the following day is given Mr. Flandrau's own account of the above affair. The two agree substantially. Mr. Flandrau adds:

On our way from the place where we had killed the Indian, we passed through a large camp, and met them all naked, painted and armed, ready to give fight. They, however, did not fire, and we passed on. I never saw so much bustle and excitement among the Indians as the next three hours presented. They assembled at the house where we were, about 300 strong, all armed and naked, but made no positive demonstration. That night we armed all the men we could, and passed the whole night waiting an attack.

The Indians brought up the body and had a large and long council over it, and many speeches were made, similar in their object to that of Anthony over the body of Cæsar; but they did not find a response sufficient to induce an attack.

Double Suicide in Erie County, Penn.—We learn from the Waterford, Erie County (Penn.) *Museum*, that two Germans, bearing the names of Ferdinand and Mina Shultz, residing about 6 miles from Waterford, and about eight or nine from Erie, above Capt. Strong's, were found July 10, dead, hanging to a tree twenty rods back of their dwelling. The parties were aged respectively about 40 and 30, came from the Old World six years ago, since which they have lived in this section, last Spring having bought 25 acres at the point above-mentioned and moving thereon. The woman is reputed the second wife of the man, he having a boy by a previous marriage, who is now left in his 12th year.

The *Museum* states that the parties were of quarrelsome and violent dispositions, and fought with each other and their neighbors until the man was arrested on a charge of threatening a neighbor's life. He found bail and was released. Several other cases were pending against him, growing out of alleged slanders, horse-trades, &c., and (as he stated several times) his neighbors had induced him to believe he could not escape the Penitentiary. This idea had made him desperate, and joined with a depraved estimate of life, led to the horrible event we have to record. His little boy testified that for three or four days his parents had not worked, lying about the house half sick and despairing, his mother, he said, "acting crazy" on Thursday. The parties were found hanging to a tree, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that the parties voluntarily hung themselves.

[illegible] Conflagration.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 8.

The most destructive conflagration that has been in New-Orleans for years raged at mid-day and a couple of hours of the afternoon of yesterday. The total destruction of one block of splendid stores and the partial destruction of another was the result. Fortunately, notwithstanding the intensity of the fire, the heat of the mid-Summer day, the towering walls tottering and coming crashing down on every side, no loss of life or serious casualty remains to be deplored, though escapes from dangers or fatal accidents were neither few nor far between.

The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, in the second story of one of Messrs. Lusk & Co.'s grocery stores, on Fulton-street, between Common and Canal streets. The precise origin of it we could not ascertain. The storeman of the firm was just at the door going down stairs when he saw the flames coming toward him, a barrel of liquor having become ignited and burst, the liquid spreading over the floor and setting on fire everything within reach almost instantaneously. A boy at the time was racking off the liquor.

The alarm brought the firemen quickly on the ground, but the nature of the property—Messrs. L. & Co.'s store being filled with groceries and liquors—gave the fire a start that gave it power to hold its way for a considerable time. The arrangements for the supply of water also operated for a time against the efficiency of the department, and was the main cause of the fire spreading across Fulton-street, and destroying three large stores on the opposite side.

The second store of Messrs. Lusk & Co., and the adjoining ones on either side, of Messrs. Wheeler & Forstall, copper and sheet iron workers, and Messrs. Waldo & Hughes, hardware merchants, were shortly the scene of the wildest attack of the conflagration. The second story of the latter establishment was occupied by Messrs. Lewis Snapp & Co., and the same part of one of Lusk & Co.'s was rented by Messrs. Geo. D. Hite & Co., both firms engaged in the steamboat agency business.

The fire soon after seized on the store next to Waldo & Hughes, the lower portion of which was occupied by Mr. R. W. Adams, and the upper part by the Cairo Mail Company. That quickly succumbed and gave way to the raging element to assault successfully the corner store of R. W. Adams, where he carried on the grocery business.

Previous to the burning of R. W. Adams' store the store of Perdreauville & Co., commission merchants, on the opposite side of Fulton street, caught fire, and, before the conflagration was brought to a stop, the adjoining establishments of Messrs. A. F. Cochran & Hall, commission merchants, and L. M. Baldo, cigar importer, shared the fate of the buildings laid in ruins around them. The upper portion of the house occupied by L. M. Baldo was rented by Messrs. Perdreauville & Co., commission merchants. On either side of these three establishments were Messrs. Eaton & Henderson, and Messrs. Bacon & Sims, grocers. Considerable damage was done to the stock of the latter by water, but scarcely any by fire. Eaton & Henderson suffered some also by water.

The nine buildings destroyed were estimated as worth over $100,000. Messrs. Puig, Avendano & Co., we believe, are the agents or owners of all of them. Who this firm represented we could not ascertain.

Considerable stores were saved, particularly from R. W. Adams's establishment, the greater portion of which, perhaps, was got out.

The following statement will, we think, give a fair estimate of the value of property in the stores before the fire broke out. Only one or two of them could we get from a direct source:

R. W. Adams & Co., $50,000; Lusk & Co., $30,000; Waldo & Hughes, $15,000; Wheeler, Forstall & Co., $20,000; Perdreauville & Co., $15,000; A. F. Cochran & Hall, $25,000; Elliot & Co., $10,000; L. M. Baldo, $10,000; Lewis Snapp & Co., $5,000; Other losses, $20,000.

Messrs. Lusk & Co. were insured for $30,000, divided equally in the Home Mutual, Louisiana and Merchants'; Messrs. Waldo & Hughes had $10,000 in the Merchants' and $5,000 in one of the Agencies of Hallman Doane. Mr. Adams had also $10,000 in the Merchants'. The Crescent, Merchants', Home Mutual and Louisiana, we have heard as the principal sufferers, the first named being probably the heaviest losers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 16.

Before Judge Betts.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN BEFORE NOTARY—PRACTICE.

Samuel C. Spencer et al. vs. The Schooner Rhode Island.—This was a motion at the trial to reject certain depositions taken for the libelants before a Notary Public. The notice of taking the depositions was served by copy on a person having charge of the schooner, then in custody of the Marshal.

Held by the Court—That the Notary had competent authority to take the depositions.

That the service being on the party in possession was sufficient. It was incumbent on the claimants to prove that he was not their agent; and also that the notice did not come to them. That the appearance of counsel for the claimants before the Notary, after the service of that notice, and asking for an adjournment of the examination, was an implied admission of notice, even although they afterwards withdrew their appearance.

That the irregularities in executing the depositions must be specifically and distinctly pointed out in the objections filed within four days after they are opened in the Clerk's office.

Motion denied.

For libelants, Mr. Benedict. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

MINORITY OWNER—SECURITY FOR SAFE RETURN.

Samuel S. Bragdon vs. The Ship King Sampson.—This was a libel filed by the owner of one-quarter of the ship, to obtain security for her safe return. The libelant alleged that the owners of the other three-quarters were going to send the ship to Australia, under the command of a master named Brown, whom he alleged to be unfit for such command, by reason of intemperance, and that he had dissented from such voyage.

The answer of the claimants denied that Brown was intemperate, and alleged that the libelant had assented to the charter to Australia, but afterwards, when she was taking in cargo, expressed his dissent, on account of his allegation against Brown, and denied that he could withdraw his assent for that cause.

Held by the Court—That the majority owners have the right to employ the vessel in such voyages as they please, giving a stipulation to the dissenting owners for her safe return, if the latter, upon a proper libel filed in the admiralty, require it. (11 Peters' R., p. 183; Crabbe's C. C. R., p. 271.)

That this libel is in proper form to that end.

Judgment that the majority owners must give security for the safe return of the ship.

For libelant—Mr. H. E. Smith and Mr. Benedict. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

FORFEITURE OF GOODS FOR UNDER-VALUATION—APPRAISEMENT—ACTUAL COST—PURCHASES.

The United States vs. Eighty-two Packages of Plate Glass.—This was a motion for a new trial. A libel of information was filed to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, under the 66th section of the act of March 2, 1799. The case was tried before a jury, who rendered a verdict condemning the goods. On the trial it appeared that the glass arrived at this port in February, 1855, consigned to Schanck & Downing, the claimants, by an association doing business near Namur, in Belgium, called the Floreffe Company. When it arrived, it was examined and appraised, and passed by the appraisers at the invoice valuation. But afterwards the appraisers sent to the claimants for a case of the glass, which was furnished and reappraised—informally, as the claimants alleged—and this action was commenced to forfeit it.

Held by the Court—That the forfeiture is incurred if the goods are not invoiced according to their actual cost at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties, and it is immaterial whether the discovery of the fraud be made while the goods are passing inspection or afterwards.

That it is not made to appear that the importation was made, or entry offered by manufacturers on their own account, and the Collector must accordingly regard it as made by purchasers, and deal with it as such.

That the Collector had authority to cause a re-examination and valuation of the goods for dutiable purposes, and when so made the examination satisfies the legal prerequisites to an arrest of the goods.

And it seems that the Government have a right to adopt a seizure, if founded upon a good cause of forfeiture, and proceed for the condemnation of the goods, whether the seizure was regular or not.

That the irregularity of appraisement, if any occurred, would not under that doctrine annul the action for the forfeiture.

That the evidence of reappraisal was admissible to show authority for instituting the action.

That "actual cost" is the cost of the goods at the place whence exported, with all dutiable charges added, and the claimants could not defend an undervaluation on the invoice, by proving that the goods could be manufactured for the price.

That the ruling of the Court on the trial was correct. New trial denied.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for claimants, Mr. Parsons.

CHARTER PARTY—PORT CHARGES—COMMISSIONS.

George W. Barnard vs. Edward Saportas.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the bark *Palmetto* to recover charter money alleged to be due on a charter of the bark to the respondent for a voyage from New-York to Cadiz, thence to Rio and back to New-Orleans or New-York. The charterer was to pay all foreign port charges, and the freight was to be payable "when the master may require at Cadiz, for disbursements, and to the extent of $1,500 in Rio, the balance on the discharge of cargo at the port of delivery." The vessel performed her voyage, returning to New-Orleans. On the voyage the vessel was driven into the port of Vigo, and there had to incur quarantine expenses, which the charterer paid, and claimed to deduct from the charter money. He also claimed to deduct charges for consul's fees and boat hire at Rio, and for lighters at Cadiz. He further claimed to be entitled to commissions for attending to the business of the ship and making advances to the amount of $2,347 to the master at Rio, and for collecting her freight at New-Orleans, the cargo belonging, and being consigned by bills of lading, to other parties than the charterer.

Held by the Court—That the true construction of the charter party is, that all the charges and expenses incident to the agreed voyage are to be paid by the charterer, except those belonging to the fitment and navigation of the ship. Port charges payable by the shipowner are those [illegible] stipulated for. Vigo is not within the port of Cadiz. It was entered under no stipulation in the charter [illegible] being compulsory [illegible] such charges are equivalent to those of [illegible] and other expenses covering exigencies in the navigation of the ship, and the responsibility for them will not be cast upon the charterer unless expressly [illegible] by him to be paid.

That the charterer being for a clear freight, the charterer bears all the expenses of lading and unloading and collecting his freight, because the ship has no duty to perform in obtaining that.

That there is no right to exact commissions for the payments to the master, whether made personally to him or on his draft or order.

That the expenses at Rio were port charges.

Decree for the libelant for the amount claimed by him, less $128, the amount of expenses at Vigo.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondent, Mr. D. D. Lord.

SLAVE-TRADE—EVIDENCE—STATEMENT OF MASTER—AGENCY.

The United States vs. The brig Ellen.—This was a libel of information against the brig, charging that she was fitted out, prepared, &c., at the port of New-York, in April, 1857, by the owner, master or factor, or caused to sail therefrom for the purpose of procuring from some foreign place or country, negroes, to be transported thereto to be sold or disposed of as slaves in some foreign place or country. The offence is charged pursuant to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 22, 1794, and April 20, 1818. Claims were interposed to the ship and the cargo.

The result of the voluminous proofs in respect to the acts of preparation and dispatch of the vessel, is no more than that she was prepared in a way to render her fit to be employed indifferently in a lawful voyage or in the slave-trade. No decisive fact tending to establish a guilty purpose in the claimants, preparing and dispatching the vessel, or inconsistent with an innocent one, is brought to light in the proofs. The general rule must, accordingly, govern the disposition of the case, which requires that the accusation shall be supported by a fair preponderance of evidence, or the criminated vessel must be discharged.

The Court hesitated strongly for a time upon the effect which the law would justify giving to the assertions and statements of Philip S. Van Vechten, the master of the vessel, made by him during the time she was in the course of preparation for the voyage. He declared very seriously to his brother, J. R. Van Vechten, and to Captain John Faunce, of the Revenue Cutter in this port, that he was master of the brig Ellen; and that she had been procured and fitted out and laden for the purpose of a slave voyage to the Coast of Africa; that he was employed as her master, and was to sail in command of her, and detailed the method which was to be pursued in conducting the voyage and disposing of the vessel after she arrived at the Portuguese port to which she was destined, and of the cargo of slaves after it should be obtained.

If this be competent and creditable testimony, it establishes the guilty character of the enterprise, and the vessel is subject to condemnation.

Van Vechten was examined on the part of the claimants in the course of the trial, and testified that he made those statements, but that they were utterly untrue, and were employed as a hoax and deception on his part. He denied all knowledge or belief that the vessel was employed in an illicit voyage, and asserted, that so far as he had notice or reason to suppose, the voyage was, in every respect, legal and justifiable.

In view of Mr. Van Vechten's antecedents and the manner in which he was brought into this employment, this expurgating testimony of his would have no weight with me in displacing the effect of his declaration, solemnly made and repeated, if his relation to the vessel was such in law as to subject her to be chargeable with his statements. Although my mind was brought to some hesitation upon this point, still I think not only the rule of evidence deducible from the general laws of agency, limits the effects of acknowledgments or statements by an agent as against the interests of the principal to matters relating directly to the business of his trust, within the plain purview of his powers, and made in and about the performance of his agency, but that in respect to the specific question the Supreme Court of the United States has so explained and limited the character of this proof as to exclude it, where the declarations are not part of the *res gestæ*, employed in aid or furtherance of the object of the agency, and plainly within the scope of the master's powers (12 Wheat. 460. The United States vs. Gooding).

The conversations and declarations of the master had no relation to the prosecution or furtherance of the voyage, either in employing men or means to aid it, or removing impediments to its prosecution. Nor can the Court find authority in the proofs before it, to justify the presumption that the admissions or assertions of Van Vechten were made with the knowledge or approval of the owner.

The libel must therefore be dismissed for want of *adequate proof of the guilty purpose of the voyage*, but the case comes before the Court under circumstances well justifying the prosecution, and a certificate of probable cause must be entered.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen; for the vessel, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the cargo, Mr. Black.

Cotton Bagging.

From the Savannah News, July 8.

The supply of this article, particularly Gunny Bagging, is a matter of great importance to our planters; and as probably few of them know what is the present condition of the market and stocks on hand, we propose to state a few facts that may serve to enlighten them. Many of them will recollect the extraordinary high prices of last Summer, reaching as high as 23 and 24 cents in September. No one will pretend that this was a legitimate rise induced by the actual wants of the Cotton growing region, for it is well known that it was forced to that extravagant figure by speculation, and that it fell in three months to 12½ cents. As additional evidence that this was a fictitious rise, we give the total imports into the United States for the following years:

1850	18,907 bales.	1854	18,172 bales.
1851	29,464 bales.	1855	21,732 bales.
1852	24,203 bales.	1856	51,100 bales.
1853	32,650 bales.		

The stock on hand at the principal ports in the United States on the first of January last, was 26,400 bales, of which 12,000 was in Boston, and 9,000 in New-Orleans. The actual arrivals from that date to the first of July, have been 22,800 bales, and the amount cleared and loading at Calcutta April 25, 1857, 10,650 bales. All this will be due in this country before the 15th of October. The stock reported on hand in Boston and New-York alone, on the 1st instant, is 22,050 bales. We feel no hesitation in saying that the Gunny Bagging now in the United States, with what is to arrive as above stated by the 15th of October, will be sufficient to cover two average crops of cotton. The receipts for the first six months of the present year are largely in excess of the entire receipts of any year mentioned above, except 1856; and they are more than double the imports of 1850 and 1854. This matter should engage the attention of planters. By comparing the imports for the seven years above with the crops of cotton which this bagging was to cover, they can judge how much credence is to be placed in the reports now being so industriously circulated about a short supply of bagging, and a consequent rise in price.

We have not spoken of Kentucky Bagging, of which a large amount is annually used. The production of this description of bagging for the year 1856, was 70,000 pieces, of 100 yards each, equal to seven million yards. The stock of both kinds on hand, Jan. 1, 1856, was 15,000 bales India, and 7,000 pieces Kentucky, together equal to 8,100,000 yards. On Jan. 1, 1857, there were 26,400 bales India, and 9,600 pieces Kentucky, equal to 10,080,000 yards.

The speculators and parties in their interest have had much to say recently about dry rot and damage to the stocks, but we have the authority of leading dealers in the article in Boston and New-York for saying, that ten per cent. will fully cover dry rot, sea-damage, and consumption in Northern ports. Even were the loss by dry rot double this estimate, it would be fully made good by the amount of Kentucky Bagging which is used.

A comparison of prices in Boston in July of each of the above years, shows that the lowest was 10½c.@10¾c. in 1852, and the highest 15c.@15½c. in 1856. The rates in Boston, on July 1, 1857, are 13¼c.@13½c.; in New-York 13¼c.@13½c.; and in New Orleans 13½c.@13¾c. There is a speculative feeling, and most holders are firm for an advance. This is apparently a repetition of the proceedings of last year, when prices were forced up from 16 cents in June to 23 cents in the early part of September. The Calcutta circular of May 2, reports Gunny Cloth a little lower, with reduced shipments.

We trust our planters will not be deluded by the speculators who are trying to force prices up beyond a legitimate standard. The supply is ample, and speculators cannot afford to hold over; they are obliged to sell, and if they are not content to receive a reasonable profit, the reaction will leave them high and dry, as some parties were left last year, who had to submit to a loss of $30 to $40 ₽ bale.

The Coffee Trade of the United States.

Messrs. H. T. Lonsdale, Son & Co., of New-Orleans, publish their annual statement for the year ending June 30, 1857, from which it appears that the imports at that port for the past year amount to 451,-[illegible] bags, or 91,580 more than the previous year. The total exports to the United States from Rio from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857, amounted to 1,206,312 bags, being an increase over the preceding year of 8[illegible],919, and over the years 1854-'55 of 313,598 bags.

The total exports from Rio to all parts of the world for the same time were 2,460,000 bags, and the estimated stock on hand at Rio May 1, 1857, 100,000 bags. The estimated stock on hand at all the importing ports of the United States on the 1st instant is 277,-000 bags, against 145,000 last year. Of this amount 114,000 are at New-Orleans; 63,000 of which are in the hands of importers, and 46,000 of speculators.

The stock of Rio coffee in the various other markets of the United States on the 1st of July is given as follows: New-York, 53,000 bags; Baltimore, 32,000 bags; Philadelphia, 16,000; Mobile, 5,000; Savannah, 4,000; Boston, 2,000.

Crop Prospects.

From the Cincinnati Price Current.

The weather, during the week, has continued highly favorable for the crops. It is now seasonable, being dry and hot. Farmers are in the midst of wheat-harvest, and within the current week this important crop will be pretty generally secured in Southern Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. In Tennessee the crop is already housed. The highest estimates with reference to the yield, will, we think, be realized. The breadth of ground planted, the yield per acre, and the quality are all greatly in advance of last year; [illegible] yield in the Ohio Valley at fully five per cent. on last [illegible]. Corn [illegible] and [illegible] with a favorable season from this out, the crop will be [illegible]. We regret to observe unfavorable reports of the wheat crop in Maryland, [illegible] the yield is estimated [illegible] an average.

Detroit Wool Market Report for the Week Ending July 11.

The Wool trade for the season is nearly brought to a close. The receipts in this market [illegible] have been very light during the whole [illegible] [illegible] from 30c. to [illegible] quality. Prices have fallen off somewhat [illegible] buyers have retired from the market [illegible]. Jackson who is well posted [illegible] in which he says there has been purchased in Jackson during the season [illegible] in this market the greatest [illegible] [illegible] 40c. to [illegible] was ranged from 40c. to [illegible] [illegible] competition between their agents [illegible] the 10th yet in the hands of [illegible] best clip. There has been an active market [illegible] in Brooklyn, Ypsilanti, Grass Lake [illegible] places; but the exact [illegible] known. The product of the county probably [illegible] of the 1st inst. states that 70,000 lbs. Wool changed hands in that place during the week [illegible]. This would be an average cost of about [illegible] 644,102 lbs., against 340,000 lbs. for the [illegible].

Crop Prospects in Michigan.

The farmers of Michigan never had more flattering prospects. The quantity of land sown to wheat last Fall was unusually large, and, with few exceptions, the fields are well covered with the most luxuriant growth. In every instance where the ground was well tilled, wheat sowed early and proper culture, the wheat is thick and tall, with heavy heads. Fields that were badly [illegible] sowed and lightly [illegible] will yield [illegible] half a crop. The fields of the [illegible] but little since the days of Solomon. [illegible] without exception, are very promising. [illegible] the earth—upland and lowland, [illegible] ings, are all enveloped in their thickest [illegible]. The commons are no longer barren—[illegible] show the natural productivity of the [illegible] they can scarcely be restrained from [illegible].

Crop Prospects in Canada.

The Toronto *Colonist*, of the 9th says, [illegible] accounts received during the week [illegible] the crops are on the whole satisfactory. Fall wheat is heading out finely, and though [illegible] and in many places liable to rust, if the [illegible] should be unfavorable, there is every prospect of an average yield. Spring grains, roots, &c., present a good appearance, promising an [illegible]. Haying has not yet commenced, but [illegible] ing week many farmers in our vicinity will [illegible] ting. There has seldom been a better [illegible].

Naval.—The United States [illegible] Commander Green, arrived at Norfolk [illegible] stant from Annapolis, having [illegible] on board. She will proceed to the [illegible] stores, and then go on a cruise. The United States ship *Plymouth*, Commander Dahlgren, [illegible] from Norfolk on Monday.

The United States squadron on the [illegible] will consist of seven vessels, viz: the [illegible] nesota, (which left Hampton Roads on Wednesday evening,) *Mississippi*, and *San Jacinto*, [illegible] *Portsmouth*, *Germantown*, (fitting at Gosport,) [illegible] and *Vincennes*.

The sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, Commander Ingraham, arrived at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, about May 20, from the coast of Africa, and remained 2nd, waiting for the mail [illegible] that day; on the receipt of which she would sail for Madeira.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
New-York, Thursday, July 16, [illegible] P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old prices. [illegible] @$7 62½; Pots, $7 87½@$7 93¾ ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is slightly dealt in, yet is firm. [illegible] 13½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@[illegible]; [illegible] 12¼c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10c.@[illegible]c.; St. Domingo, 11c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@14½c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—The demand is still [illegible] for home use, at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. and Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Middling	15½	15½	15¾	[illegible]
Middling Fair	15¾	16½	15½	[illegible]
Fair	15½	16¼	15¾	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after, by home dealers, [illegible] speculators, at improving prices. Sales, [illegible] bbls. at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Ind. and Upper Lake	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is doing better. Sales have been made of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 for low superfine to very choice extra, ₽ bbl. Southern continues in light supply, and [illegible] prices. The transactions since our last [illegible] 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 [illegible] @ [illegible] ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand [illegible] $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] $4 40 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely [illegible] needed, and prices continue to favor [illegible] ers. Sales, 13,450 bushels—including [illegible] dian White at $2; inferior to fair ordinary Red Western at $1 67½@$1 80, and new Red Southern at [illegible] ₽ bushel. Rye is more inquired for, but it is obtainable at $1 14@$1 16 ₽ bushel. Sales—[illegible] bushels. Barley and Barley Malt remain [illegible]. Oats are plenty and heavy at 53c.@[illegible] for Western, 58c.@68c. for State and for Jersey, [illegible] Canadian; and 55c.@60c. for Southern, ₽ bushel. Corn is in good demand at former prices. Sales [illegible] bushels, at 83c.@84½c. for mixed, [illegible] Yellow; and 90c.@91c. for White, ₽ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River bought, at [illegible] 70c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 30 bales, at from 8c.@12c. ₽ lb., closing with a moderate supply and demand.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues quiet, but steady, at $30@$31, usual terms, ₽ ton.

LEAD—Appears inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, [illegible] for Lump, ₽ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very moderate at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, [illegible]; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally less active, yet prices are supported.

OILS—Are quiet, and prices are nominal for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in lively demand, at advancing prices. Sales, 3,190 bbls., in lots, at $23 [illegible] for Mess, [illegible], and deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 60 days, after the 28th inst., and $19 50@$19 75 for Prime, ₽ bbl. Government contracts for Navy Mess, deliverable in April and May, [illegible] taken at $21, or thereabouts, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and [illegible] 10½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon is inactive [illegible] at 11½c.@13c. ₽ lb. Lard is moderately [illegible] for at rising prices. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tierces, [illegible] at 14¾c.@14½c. ₽ lb. Beef is salable, and [illegible]. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₽ bbl. Beef Hams [illegible] $20@$30 ₽ bbl. Beef Hams [illegible] in demand, and is steady at 18c.@20c. [illegible] 18c.@21c. for common to very good [illegible] @24c. for prime to choice, [illegible] and heavy at 5c.@16c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand at full rates—[illegible] @$5 87½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and [illegible] creasing supplies. Pohle & Saenz state that, "Since the 1st inst. we note a slight improvement in the demand, principally from the refiners. Still, the general tone of the market is that of [illegible], the continuation of which coming as it did about the middle of May, has induced some of our holders to press more of their stock on the market than the demand required, thus causing a decline of ¼c. Many of our largest holders are still unwilling to sell at present prices, believing an increased demand will enable them to obtain better rates. Below we give the receipts and sales, showing that the receipts are still in excess of the sales. Boxes—Market dull; we reduce our quotations one quarter cent. more to conform to the quotation Muscovado than to actual sales. Muscovado, hhds.—Inferior, 7¼c.@8c.; Common, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Fair, 9c.@9½c.; Good, 9¾c.@10c.; Prime, 10½c.@10¾c.; Choice, 13½c.@[illegible]; boxes—Nos. 8 to 10, 9c.@10c.; 11 to 14, 10½c.@[illegible]; 15 to 16, 11c.@11½c.; 17 to 18, 11¾c.@[illegible]; 19 to 20, 12½c.@13¼c.; Melado, 6c.@7½c. [illegible] —7,500 hhds., 150 boxes, 1,500 hhds. [illegible] bags. Sales to 16th—5,900 hhds., 1,200 boxes, 1,[illegible] hhds. Melado."

WHISKY—There have been 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 33½c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no improvement. To Liverpool, Cotton, 3d. 6d.@3s. ₽ bale; Flour, 2s. 6d.@[illegible] ₽ bbl.; Grain, 3½d.@6½d. ₽ bush.; Beef, 5s.@[illegible] ₽ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₽ bbl., and heavy goods 25s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ₽ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, a remarkable letter from Fort Scott, Kansas Territory. Our correspondent describes a visit to the plantation of a gentleman who owns and keeps within the Territory, over one hundred slaves. The patriarchal establishment of this slave-owner is, in all respects, a model one, and the very interesting narrative given by our correspondent, exhibits "Squatter Sovereignty" in quite a new light.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 14th inst., learns that advices have been received at Fort Kearny from Col. SUMNER's command, then only eighty miles from Fort Laramie, and all well. The report of the capture of a portion of this expedition, received here some days ago, placed that event at Ash Hollow, a considerable distance this side, and prior to the date of the letters from Col. SUMNER's command. The report is therefore entitled to no credit whatever.

By the arrival of the brig *Adelphi*, Captain BANNING, we have received advices from Para to June 20. The Province remains in the most profound tranquility, and in a comparatively healthy state as regards old residents but new comers rarely escape an attack of yellow fever, which often proves fatal. The new tariff goes into operation on the 1st day of July.

The celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the storming of Stony Point took place yesterday, at Stony Point. It was a grand occasion. The corner stone of a monument to be erected on the spot to the memory of WAYNE and his comrades, was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. There were as many as 10,000 people present. Addresses were made by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and others.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention assembled at St. Paul's on the 14th. The Republicans, fifty-nine in number, met in the Hall of the Capitol, and the Democrats, forty-four in number, organized a separate Convention in the Council Chamber. Each Convention was drafting a Constitution.

The President yesterday made a commencement with the Foreign appointments. A list of the Consuls selected will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention assembled at Rutland yesterday, and nominated WILLIS LYMAN, of Burlington, for Lieutenant Governor, and J. T. THURSTON, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

Dr. BURNS, of the State Lunatic Asylum, who was burned at the late fire there, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of his injuries.

A private watchman in the lumber-yard of GILBERT, WHITE & Co., on Green Island, opposite Troy, was pushed into the water on Tuesday night last, by a thief whom he had arrested, and was drowned. The murderer escaped.

Judge INGRAHAM granted an injunction yesterday to restrain Mayor WOOD, Comptroller FLAGG, any Police Commissioner, or other official likely to be anxious to do such a thing, from countersigning, drawing or paying the $800,000 asked for by the new Board, out of which the Metropolitan Policemen are to be paid. The defendants are to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual on the 29th inst. These are the harvest times of lawyers.

Proposals for $275,000 Central Park Fund Stock having, for some time, been advertised for—the same to be opened yesterday at the Comptroller's Office. Two bids only were received, one for $93,000 worth of the stock at par, by VELRICH & Co., and another by WARD & Co. for $50,000, at quarter of one per cent. premium. The amount of stock advertised is 2,750 shares at $100 a share, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., the principal redeemable July 1, 1898.

The Committee on Markets met yesterday to hear addresses and remarks as to the advisability of the removal of Washington Market. Councilman FRANKLIN addressed himself elaborately to the subject, repeating many if not most of the arguments already adduced when the Committee was appointed by the Board. Ex-Councilman TAYLOR followed on the opposite side, arguing that the market was chiefly wholesale, that it was susceptible of better management, and might be made to pay to the City Treasury $60,000 per annum. Other gentlemen spoke, and the adjournment was moved subject to the call of the Chair.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock in the room of the Court of Sessions. Mr. THEODORE TOMLINSON appeared on behalf of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, who desired him to see that everything was done fairly. He cross-questioned witnesses through the Coroner. Captain HARTT, Sergeant LOCKWOOD and officer MCKELVEY, were examined, as also a German girl. According to the evidence, a number of shots were fired at the officers during the riot, as well as stones thrown from all directions and from the roofs of houses. Also the rioters were repeatedly called upon to disperse before any violence was used.

The eleven hundred emigrants which arrived by the ships *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin* have been landed at old Quarantine, and are provided for temporarily by the Commissioners of Emigration. There have been daily croppings out of small pox among these passengers, which furnishes the reason for the detention of them. The ships which were badly infected, are discharging, and are to be thoroughly fumigated and cleaned. The *Lucy Hayward* will depart directly for Bangor without coming to our docks.

Judge BETTS has decided the case of the brig *Ellen*, charged with being a slaver, holding that the offence is not proven. The testimony given on the trial was laid before our readers at the time. It will be recollected that the Government relied, principally, to secure the forfeiture, upon the declarations of Capt. VAN VECHTEN, that the vessel was going upon a slaving voyage, and that VAN VECHTEN admitted that he had made such statements, but testified that they were untrue, and that he only made them by way of a hoax. Judge BETTS does not seem to give full credence to this testimony of the Captain's, but comes to the conclusion that the statements, not being made in the preparation or prosecution of the voyage, do not come within the rule holding parties bound by the declarations of their agents, and are not, therefore, sufficient ground for a condemnation of the vessel. He orders a certificate of probable cause for the seizure to be entered, however. It is understood that the District-Attorney will appeal from the decree.

The bark *J. G. Lewis* still lies at anchor near the [illegible], and no action has been taken in her case. It is stated, on pretty good authority, that this bark has before now landed a cargo of slaves in Cuba.

The law does not allow a vessel to have her name changed except by act of Congress. The *North River* and other steamboats, however, avoid this provision by keeping the old name on the stern and in the Custom-house papers, while they carry some other one on the wheel-houses, concerning which the law says nothing. Thus the old steamer *Armed* was subsequently called the *George Washington*. Last year she had her cognomen again changed to the *Metropolitan*, and this year she has [illegible], disguised by a fresh coat of paint, and [illegible].

Six persons convicted of riot on the 4th, in the Sixth Ward, were respectively sentenced yesterday, by Justice OSBORNE, to six months imprisonment and hard labor in the Penitentiary. Their names are BARNEY GALLAGHER, EDWARD DYE, PATRICK MOONEY, PATRICK MCBRIDE, WILLIAM JONES, and WILLIAM SMITH.

The members of Dr. CUMMING's Church held another meeting last evening, for the purpose of hearing a protest from the displaced Deacons against the recent action in relation to them. The protest was read and ordered to be placed on the records of the Church. A Committee of five was appointed to consider the protest and report upon.

Broadway is swept twice a week by Mr. SMITH's machines, under a contract with City Inspector MORTON. The merchants along the street are moving to have it swept every night, paying for the added nights out of their own pockets.

JOHN DAVIS, the scared Krooman, remains on board the cutter. The sight of every boat coming alongside renews in him the fear that he is about to be carried away and sold as a slave. He keeps a knife always by him, and avows his intention to kill himself before he will be taken. The officers and men do everything to secure his confidence and quiet his fears.

D'ORSAY, the negro, who murdered the girl in the Sixth Ward some time ago, is to be hung to-day in the Tombs yard.

A person named FREDERICK FILE, aged about 50 years, yesterday, about 3 o'clock, came on to the dock foot of Sackett-street, Hamilton Ferry, and taking off his coat and hat, jumped into the river. JOHN CONNER and JAMES SWEENEY, boatmen, went to his rescue. SWEENEY jumped overboard and succeeded in getting him into their boat. He was carried to a house near by, but died in a short time. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

The body of an unknown young man, dressed in sailor's garb, was found floating near Red Hook Point yesterday noon; the body had evidently been two or three weeks in the water. The remains were supposed to be those of a sailor man who was drowned about two weeks since in trying to get on board a vessel passing out of Atlantic dock. Coroner REDDING was notified.

Mayor Wood's Last Outrage.

The twenty-seventh section of the Metropolitan Police Act provides as follows:

"The sums of money collected by the respective cities, (New-York and Brooklyn,) for the purposes of Police therein, during the years 1856 and 1857, and not expended in the respective treasuries of the said cities, shall, *immediately upon the organization of the Board of Police*, and after due notice to that effect served upon the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and the city of Brooklyn, *be paid into the State Treasury as a part of the Police Fund, and disbursed, as before provided, to the Treasurer of the Board of Police, on his proper warrant*, in like manner as aforesaid."

According, therefore, to the law, the Comptroller, since the 1st day of May last, has had no power whatever to pay policemen. The agreement with the new Commissioners, a fortnight ago, by which he was apparently enabled to do so, was wholly owing to their tacitly consenting to refrain from procuring an injunction forbidding him to give out a farthing of the arrears claimed by members of the old corps. Messrs. DRAPER & Co. could, to-morrow, if they chose to revenge themselves upon Mayor WOOD for his latest act of disorganization, obtain an injunction from the Court, which would prevent any further payments being made to the old policemen. Should the Commissioners pursue such a course—indiscreet and impolitic as it might be for them to exercise their authority so strictly—there is no technical ground upon which they could be censured. The misery which an injunction of this kind would entail upon multitudes of families who are dependent upon the salaries due, would be incalculable, and we trust that merciful counsel may prevail, and that it may be averted; but, should it be otherwise, Mayor WOOD alone will be responsible for all the wretchedness which his disbanded army will have to suffer.

In his relations with the Police, the Comptroller has acted upon the true principle, that payment may be legally made to each separate Policeman, at least up to the date that official notice of dismissal was served upon him from White-street. In order that he might follow out this view, he procured the consent of the Commissioners to his making the necessary settlements, agreeing, at the same time, to transfer the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the State Treasury, for the use of the new Police. It was a wise, merciful, and *perfectly legal* plan, worthy of the venerable officer who suggested it, and which could only be defeated by perfidy such as that which has been committed by the Mayor within the past four days. It would really seem that, not contented with having made them his forlorn hope, having forced them to sink—*not* to swim—with him, in the late conflicts, he was resolved to punish them for their very fidelity.

On the 14th July, the Comptroller drew a check in favor of "A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain, or order, to be paid to the State Treasurer, as provided by the 27th section of the act establishing a Metropolitan Police, passed April 15, 1857," for $100,000. Aware that such a check was to be drawn, the Mayor had, however, held indirect communication with the State Comptroller, and learned that the latter official had expressed a doubt of his own authority to draw the money out of the Treasury after it had been paid in. On account of this alleged difficulty the check was returned to Mr. FLAGG, and the suggestion was made that its form should be altered, as it would be worse than useless to lock up the Police money at Albany, whence it would be impossible to obtain possession of it again when it was wanted. The *legality* of the check was not questioned for an instant. The only plea put in against it—*sub specie boni*—was the one named, ostensibly dictated by the interests of the new Policemen themselves. Under these circumstances, the Comptroller demanded what would be satisfactory and, at the same time, legal. He said he was not particular respecting phraseology, providing the requirements of the act were corresponded to, the money reached its proper destination, and the legal vouchers were ultimately obtained. The reply was: "If you wish to enable the Police to have their money, let it be put to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police." *Of course in the State Treasury*. "Well," said the Comptroller, "go to the Auditor, with my clerk, and let him make out a new check, according to the wishes of the Mayor." This was done, and a second check was issued by the Comptroller, as follows: "Pay to A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain, or order, one hundred thousand dollars, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police." This was presented to the Mayor for his signature; but the bearer returned at once, disappointed, to Mr. FLAGG's office, and made him aware that his errand had been fruitless. The answer of the Mayor was, that he would send his answer in the morning. Between 2 and 3 o'clock of the next day the reply came in the shape of the monstrously absurd and contradictory document which appeared in yesterday's paper. He refused to sign, because the money ought to be paid into the State Treasury, whereas it was payable to Mr. STOUT for no other reason than that it might be paid into the said Treasury, according to the custom in such cases, to the credit of the official authorized by law to draw it. It expresses a willingness to sign whenever a check shall be drawn to the order of the State Comptroller—an official, who has no more right to receive the money than the man in the moon. The real object of Mr. WOOD was to secure a sufficient delay to enable his recent bondsman, Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK, to procure the injunction, served yesterday, which should enable him to stave off all payment of the new Police for an indefinite period, even at the risk to the old Policemen of losing all that Mr. FLAGG considered that the law authorized him to pay them.

The uniform custom of the Comptroller's office, from time immemorial, in paying moneys over to the State Treasury, has been to do so through the City Chamberlain. The amount of the mill tax is invariably drawn to the Chamberlain's order, designating its value and destination. Both of Mr. FLAGG's checks were, therefore, in accordance with legal form and established precedent, and it required all the audacity of Mr. WOOD to return them in the manner in which he did. Had either of them been signed by him, the Chamberlain would have put the amount into the State Treasury, and it would have reached its destination, more or less speedily, as provided by law. The Mayor's end was, however, hidden until yesterday, when, before a third check, *to the order of the State Treasurer*, (an irregular but legal form,) could be drawn by Mr. FLAGG, the injunction was procured from Judge INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas, which stays all further proceedings for the moment. That this latter was planned and anticipated by the Mayor cannot be doubted, and it affords proof, alike of his refractoriness, temerity and utter folly.

Our belief is that the most effectual method which can be pursued by the new Commissioners to obtain possession of the money of which the law makes them custodians, is to get out a *mandamus* upon the Mayor, Comptroller, and Chamberlain to pay it. This cannot fail of its end, and, as in the attempted juggle of the Station-houses, will save expense to the City, and further disgrace to its Chief Magistrate.

Beauties of "Report" Writing.

There is an abuse growing up in the new Police organization, which is, in a great measure, the result of the peculiar state of things in which it saw the light, but which will prove just as detrimental to its usefulness, if suffered to progress unchecked, as if it had inherited it from the old *régime*. The Metropolitan Police bill owes its origin, unquestionably, to a desire on the part of all the decent people of the State, to put an end to the scandals generated by the employment of the Police as political tools. We wanted a body into whose organization political considerations should not be allowed to enter, and whose whole and sole use and occupation should be the maintenance of order and security. The New Commissioners have promised us what we demanded, and so far bid fair to keep their promises. The low rowdies whom the Mayor put in uniform, in order to lend dignity to the office of electioneering hacks, have been tolerably well weeded out, and we hope ere long to have a body of respectable men doing police duty as public servants, and not as the agents of desperate schemers.

We hope to see, in a few days, the needful number of policemen, well-dressed, well-drilled, neat, clean, erect, pacing their beats, and looking sharp after thieves and swindlers.

We would suggest, therefore, to the New Commissioners as the first step towards this most desirable consummation, that they should teach their officers, captains or lieutenants, inspectors or sergeants, to write proper reports in becoming language. Judging from the specimens which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time, a large number of their subordinates have not the faintest conception of what the report of an officer to his superior ought to be. The inauguration of this new force has excited no small amount of dissatisfaction and ill-feeling among the lower classes in this City. A large number of them persist in regarding the new law as a party measure, passed for party purposes. The Irish and Germans are peculiarly hostile to it. We feel quite certain that all that is needed to secure for its agents an amount of respect and obedience such as no police has ever had amongst us, is to convince the public of the fact that they are calm, cold, dispassionate ministers of the law, a machine, in short, for the preservation of order. Now, one of the first requisites for the accomplishment of this object, is the elimination from all documents issuing from any member of the body, of every expression or allusion containing the slightest evidence of feeling of any sort, political or other. A police officer's reports should be what a military officer's reports are, a careful and accurate statement of facts—of things done, things seen, and perhaps suggestions of things which ought to be done. All attempts at fine-writing are most offensive and unwarrantable, and ought to be at once repressed. The foam and flabbergash by which so much of the political speaking and writing of the country are marred, should be kept out of the Station-houses with just as much care, as they are kept out of our forts and barracks.

The new inspectors must be taught to leave to the stump-orators of the rant and bathos in which they carry on their intercourse with the herd of knaves and simpletons who form their tail. Many very gross cases of the fault we condemn appear in the newspapers every week. The last is to be found in Captain HARTT's report of the riot in the Seventeenth Ward. An officer in command of a large body of men, engaged in suppressing a riot, commences an official account of the transaction with a whine worthy of a fifth-rate novelist preparing for the hero's death in the columns of a cheap magazine:

"It becomes our melancholy and painful duty to report one of the most sad and bloody scenes that has ever transpired in our District. The day passed off pleasant and quiet, and bade fair to end so. But, alas! little did we think what was to come, or what a few brief hours would bring forth, when suddenly it burst forth as with the fury of a tornado, threatening to sweep all that opposed it."

This is bad enough, but a few lines further on, unable to contain himself, he breaks out worse than ever:

"Repairing to the rendezvous we mustered thirty-five strong—good and [illegible]—and forming in line, we marched forward to the scene, some of the men with the blood trickling down their cheeks, apparently ready to faint, but unwilling to remain behind, and all anxious once more to meet the foe, and, if possible, to roll back the tide of war."

This beats anything in dispatch-writing or report-writing, we venture to say, to be met with in military annals. We wish most sincerely that Capt. HARTT would "roll back the tide" of his own eloquence, and leave "the tide of war" alone. The simple fact that the Police charged the mob in the centre, and after a severe struggle drove them up the street, furnishes our magniloquent and verbose chronicler with an excuse for treating us to a dose of "fearful and appalling scenes," "desperate struggles," "showers of destruction." He can't even tell us that certain doctors attended on the wounded without informing us in a bit of jargon that they did it "in a truly good Samaritan manner." The last paragraph is most reprehensible, and is worthy of a very severe reprimand from Capt. HARTT's superiors. He ought to know better than to drag in a political diatribe at the end of his reports:

"The occurrence is much to be deplored in a neighborhood heretofore comparatively orderly, and occupied principally by Germans. These misguided men have been seduced by bad example. They have seen the Chief Magistrate of this great City trample under foot the majesty of the law; and mercenary tools have influenced their passions by falsehood and deceit, representing that the Metropolitan Police was created to deprive them of their legal rights; and it is in sorrow and shame we feel called upon to say that it is at the hands of this Chief Magistrate and his ready allies that the blood of these innocent (comparatively speaking) and misguided men should be required."

We sincerely hope that the Commissioners will at once put an end to this sort of thing. It is not simply injurious to the discipline of the force, but it tends to keep alive the prevailing irritation by bringing their officers before the people as partisans. How is the public ever to form a judgment as to the origin of these disturbances when the official reports are grotesque mixtures of loose and exaggerated statement, foolish pathos, and unmeasured invective?

Walker's Return to Nicaragua.

"Time was that when the brains were out the man would die," and it has happened in history that when a party had been thoroughly crushed it would disappear forever from the face of the earth.

But it seems that we are not to look for so wholesome and satisfactory a result for the annihilation in Nicaragua of General WALKER and his fillibustering faction. No set of men ever proved themselves more absolutely incompetent to accomplish what they had undertaken than did he and his friends.

They assumed to civilize a semi-civilized people, and they left that people more utterly demoralized and barbarized than they had found them. They proposed to establish a new and vigorous Government, and they barely escaped with their own lives from the ruin of all executive authority in the land which they had invaded. They attempted to organize a useful outpost of American enterprize, industry and commerce, in a most important section of the Continent, and they ran away from their task, leaving the relations of American enterprize, industry, and commerce, with the Isthmus, a hundred times more involved, unprofitable and unsatisfactory than they ever before had been.

If there be any meaning in the word disaster, General WALKER's career in Nicaragua exhausted that meaning; if there be such a thing as failure possible to men, General WALKER did utterly and most abjectly fail.

And we have now reports that he has summoned his officers to meet him in New-Orleans preparatory to another descent upon Central America. It is said that he intends to effect his landing on the Pacific Coast; though, in order to do this he will be compelled to double Cape Horn, and we are called upon to believe that while his presence in that country is earnestly desired by the former victims of his brilliant capacity for conquest and administration, his departure from our own coasts will not be impeded by our own Government.

These rumors, odious as they are, are also so intrinsically ridiculous that we have for some time forborne to dwell upon them. General WALKER's professions of faith in the tender attachment to himself and to his "cause" of the Nicaraguan people, so profusely and so plaintively uttered to such fragments of the American public as he has enjoyed an opportunity to address, have really appeared to us to be so exquisitely audacious, that the notion of their being treated in any serious light by any serious man or men has never entered our minds. We have regarded those lugubrious protestations of "a mutual attachment" made by one of the parties only, as a delicious pendant to the famous remonstrance of the Hibernian lover, who pathetically remarks to the fair one whose obduracy he persisted in believing to be nothing but maidenly coyness:

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But *why did you kick me down stairs?*"

That any grave occasion should ever arise demanding the interference of the American Government to prevent the renewal of such scenes as for nearly two years disgraced the American name in Nicaragua, we have not for one moment permitted ourselves to imagine. Nor can we yet suppose that the authority of the Executive will be needed to restrain Gen. WALKER and Gen. WALKER's men from again violating our neutrality laws, and reviving the doleful tales of the past. But it has of late been continually reiterated that parties at the South have been engaged in raising means for the equipment of a new expedition to Nicaragua—that Ex-President RIVAS has summoned his "gray-eyed Lieutenant" back to the fields of his fame—that the Nicaraguan people are in a state of ferment—and that the Costa Ricans are in such relations with our own Government as to make it very uncertain how far we should interpose to prevent an invasion of their territory, the territory of which they are in provisional occupation.

If there be the least grain of truth in this sad bushel of chaff—if such a movement is in contemplation in any part of this country, there cannot be a doubt as to the course which this Government should pursue; nor do we believe that there exists the slightest reason for imagining that this Government will pursue any other course than the right course in regard to the matter.

The interests of Commerce demand not less imperatively than the honor of our national character that a definite and determined stop should be put to everything that bears the semblance of "Walkerism." So long as another *avatar* of this detestable kind of freebooting shall seem to be possible, so long will the trade of the Isthmus be liable to interruptions and annoyances of all sorts. The feeble governments which exist in Central America are not strong enough to dispense with all manner of military preparations of a kind vexatious to commerce while the sword of DAMOCLES remains suspended over their heads. Let it be removed at once and forever. If the disposition of Costa Rica, or of any other State, towards this country is not in all respects what we could wish it might be, certainly that disposition is not likely to be improved by the manifestation of any indifference on our part in the discharge of duties which we owe to ourselves as well as to our neighbors. A policy of honesty and decision at Washington will do more towards settling the "Transit Question" on a satisfactory basis, than all the diplomacy possible to be exerted for or against rival Companies or individuals—and all the indignation possible to be displayed against foolish and feeble meddlers with the peace of the Isthmus. This country may very easily make itself the ally and protector of the Central American States—not so easily indeed as before the supineness of American Administrations had suffered American adventurers to blacken the national credit—not so easily indeed as in the days when HENRY CLAY extended his brave right hand to the Spanish American people, and the Congress of Panama might have taken its place in history over against the Congress of Verona—yet more easily by far than will be the case in a few years from this time if our policy of the last quinquenniad is not speedily and forever reversed. What may be so easily done will be done, we trust, and done without delay. "A work begun is half ended," and now is the time to begin.

British India.

What we know of changes passing in India, and of the changes which have been effected for better or worse by eighty years of British ascendancy, is derived in the main from English sources, but here, as usual, we find the waters troubled by the old strife of the ins and outs—the Administrators and the Reformers—the Liberals and the Conservatives. A thousand things which in opposition are plain as pike-staves, in office, as statesmen all the world over know to their cost, are problems whose solution baffles the warmest zeal and the clearest head. Many a man who was certain in Leadenhall-street that it was as easy to make Hindoos happy as to fill a cockney's stomach with beef, has found in Calcutta that it was no easy matter to govern a hundred millions of men, divided into thousands of differing tribes speaking thousands of different dialects, professing a thousand different forms of faith, and clinging to them all with that desperate tenacity which mysterious origin, remote antiquity and the darkest ignorance alone can inspire, with fifty thousand Englishmen ten thousand miles from home.

But the warmest defenders of the Company, and the most successful of its administrators, have had to deplore the existence of innumerable abuses, which there was no means, and too often no wish, to remedy. Its enemies in London, as well as in India, have generally had the faults as well as the virtues of reformers. They have been heated, passionate, impressionable, more easily moved by the sight of misery than apt in devising a remedy, more apt to mourn over results than to inquire into causes. They are greedy of change, reckless of consequences, careless in the collection of facts, rash in statement, and violent in invective. But to compensate for all this, they have been, whether right or wrong, wise or foolish, fast friends of humanity, and receive, in spite of their many faults, a more attentive hearing from the world than the most accurate statisticians or the calmest reasoner could hope for on the other side. Foreign nations have adopted these theories and realised their assertions, with the confidence of philanthropic enthusiasm, and the zeal of national animosity, and the result has been, that the wisest and best men, once enlisted in the Company's service, have loomed out through this haze of passion with the shape and dimensions of demons. The names of ELLENBOROUGH and DALHOUSIE, known from Cape Comorn to the Indus as able and conscientious reformers, seen through in Paris or New-York, through the eyes of a British legislator, pouring forth the concentrated liberalism of a Montrose or Lambeth constituency, take the form and hue of remorseless and exacting tyrants.

If, with all its many faults and shortcomings, the East India Company had achieved no other work displaying either tact or talent, creation and maintenance of the native army would entitle it, if not to the esteem, at least to the respect of the world; that a territory of such an extent, so acquired, should be so defended through eighty years, embracing vicissitudes of every imaginable kind, is a wonder greater than any ever achieved either by the arms of TAMERLANE or the munificence of the Great Mogul. The administrative talent which has enlisted a force of 250,000 men from a conquered population, differing from their rulers so widely in language, manners, religion and modes of thought, and at such a distance from home, and has converted a feeble and pusillanimous race, debased by ages of slavery and of caste, into brave and hardy soldiers, is clearly of no mean order. The chains which have retained the sepoy steadfast in his allegiance to the Company, "whose salt he eats," in all changes of war and time, from Plassey to Googerah, and nerved him into victory over the master races of the Continent on a thousand bloody fields, are clearly not forged by fear. One of the chief causes of the mutiny is unquestionably to be found in the suicidal policy pursued of late in reference to Staff appointments, and which has kept the present generation of European officers of the native regiments apart from their men. Twenty years ago cadets left the military school at Addiscombe with no hope either of fame or advancement apart from the regiment in which they were given their commission. They made it their home, were interested in its efficiency, and were interested in the men who composed it. They made it their business to know the sepoy, hear his story, redress his grievances, dissipate his delusions, enlighten his ignorance, and were, as far as young, gay men entering on life can be, educators as well as officers. The ambitions of such was a step in promotion in the regiment, and the command of it eventually, nor looked beyond it for anything. Nowadays all this is changed. There is hardly one of the frolicsome young gentlemen whom Sir JAMES HOGG sends from [illegible] with the [illegible] each year, with the blessing of their country, to head the table [illegible] of the "[illegible] Sahib," who does not carry a letter to somebody from somebody, securing him somebody's influence to get an appointment on somebody's staff, or special service of some sort, in which he "may have an opportunity of distinguishing himself." Or his father sends to Lord So-and-So, who writes to Sir So-and-So, and Mamma is delighted by the thought that "Dear George" will not have to be long in obscurity in a sweltering station, but will speedily be placed in such a position, that he may regenerate irreclaimable tribes, like MACPHERSON, or get up a tidy war on his own responsibility, like EDWARDS. The great demand there has been, of late years, for special agents of all sorts, to aid in carrying out the reforms and improvements [illegible], and others recently set on foot, have unhappily entailed upon the authorities the necessity of complying with too many of these demands. Officers have been drafted away from their regiments by the score, and sent right and left, surveying, engineering, negotiating, reforming, codifying, judging. The remainder feel the regiment to be but a stepping-stone to something else, or, in aristocratic jargon, "a bore." The sepoys are left to their devices, and are yearly getting more and more free under the moral influence of their European superiors. A foolish report about beef fat being put on the cartridges, gets abroad, and inflames their ignorance and isolation into mutiny. There is no man who knows anything of the Indian service, who does not feel that twenty years ago the deplorable delusions which have led to the Delhi massacre, could not have existed for one week.

THE TWO ABBYS.—It is a very great misfortune for two noted people to have the same name, as they are always sure of being confounded and mistaken for one another; but when they both happen to belong to the same circle, and to figure together on the same platform, the confusion becomes considerably worse confounded. The public are familiar with the names of two ladies who have been long known as talkers at Anti-Slavery meetings—one of them is ABBY KELLY, and the other ABBY FOLSOM—and it is the most natural mistake possible that these two ABBYS should be continually alluded to as being but one person. We made this mistake ourselves, on Tuesday, "quite promiscuously," and without the least intention of doing an injustice. In the attempt to write the name of Miss FOLSOM, we unintentionally wrote the name of the other ABBY. These ladies, though having the same Christian name, and being renowned at Abolition meetings, we are aware are not in the least alike, Miss FOLSOM being an exceedingly erratic sort of body, not altogether unlike Miss *Flyte* in *Bleak House*, and the other ABBY being an earnest and eloquent expounder of the principles of the Garrisonian Abolitionists.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has a leader on the "fusion of parties," which will hardly lead to any practical results, though the present hot weather might be regarded as a very favorable time for fusing almost anything. But parties at present are in a state of con-fusion, and are likely to remain so until cool weather, when it will be time to organize for the next election. Parties in this City will all turn on the [illegible] and the two great contestants for power [illegible] the Wood and Anti-Wood factions [illegible] then political parties must [illegible] the half smothered fires of political [illegible]. There will be hot work enough, and [illegible] flow of hot water as soon as the [illegible] commences.

Quarantine—All the [illegible]

All the emigrant passengers from the ships *Ellen Austin* and *Albert Gallatin*, (about eleven hundred,) were landed yesterday at the old Quarantine. They laid off upon the green lawns of the Marine Hospital, and enjoyed themselves finely. The physician and his employes are kept very busy in providing temporary accommodations for this large number. The *Ellen Austin's* passengers, which have been mostly infected by the small-pox, are separated from those of the *Gallatin*, but they have all an abundance of room for exercise; and with the exception of a few complaints on account of getting no dinner yesterday, they seemed in excellent spirits. The Commissioners of Emigration last evening, sent down, among other articles, sixteen hundred large loaves of bread for their supper; these loaves were passed around among the multitude in the most primitive manner, followed by men carrying five gallon kettles full of hot tea, all sweetened to hand, which was served out in tin cups. After tea, there was music from a bugle and one or two violins, which kept the crowd in excellent spirits. Cart loads of clean straw were disposed in large airy rooms, with blankets, for beds at night, and in one of the wards there were 130 beds of the same material for the women's accommodation. Both the ships from which these emigrants have been landed are badly infected with small-pox, and fresh cases have daily occurred from among them. But these outsiders appear robust and healthy.

There were no fresh arrivals of vessels with sickness yesterday. Captains of vessels coming from doubtful ports—that is, from ports where there is no means of judging of their sanitary condition, except the representations of the officers, are required to subscribe the following statement:

PORT OF NEW-YORK, AT QUARANTINE,
STATEN ISLAND, —— 1857.

—— of —— being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is Master of the ——; that the said vessel arrived at the Quarantine anchorage, as above dated, from ——, from whence she sailed on the ——, making the passage in —— days; that the said vessel did not touch at any port on her passage, at which any contagious or infectious disease existed; that she is laden with —— and —— passengers; that the said vessel is in a cleanly condition, free from offensive bilge-water, and other noxious effluvia; that the cargo is in a condition void of any decomposition which can possibly give rise to contagious, infectious or pestilential disease; that the port of departure of said vessel was healthy, and perfectly free from epidemic disease of a contagious or infectious character; that all persons on board of said vessel during the voyage to this port have been well, and free from all infectious and contagious diseases, (except ——) and that they are now in good health. And the deponent further swears, that no person except the pilot, news-reporter, or Custom-house officer, has boarded or had intercourse, or communication, or dealing with the said —— or any of the crew or passengers thereof, since she entered the bay and harbor of the port of New-York.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this —— day of ——, 1857. —— ——, Health Officer.

Personal.

DR. GEORGE B. LORING, Postmaster of Salem, met with a very serious accident on Monday afternoon. While at work upon his farm, the knife of a mowing-machine came in contact with his left ankle, cutting it half through. A thick boot probably prevented the instantaneous amputation of the foot. By pressing his hand upon the main artery, in the upper part of his leg, Dr. LORING was able to check, somewhat, until the arrival of the physicians, the gush flow of blood, which would otherwise have been very dangerous.

BITTEN BY A PILOT SNAKE.—A few days ago WARREN RICHARDSON, a [illegible], was bitten, in Orange County, [illegible] on the arm by a pilot snake, while [illegible]. His arm immediately began to swell from the effects of the poison, and at last accounts he was lying in a hopeless condition.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

SOME OF THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The Tehuantepec Route—Instructions to Minister Forsyth—The New-Granada Trouble, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The Government has recognized LA SERE's Directory of the New Tehuantepec Company, and the [illegible] Company unites with it for certain purposes. [illegible] HARMONY advanced $300,000 to finish the Road.

The Government instructs Mr. FORSYTH to insist upon the security of the rights of American citizens under the Tehuantepec grants. The eighth article of the Gadsden Treaty is relied upon as sufficient for the United States.

Senator BENJAMIN goes out with instructions, and as agent for the Tehuantepec Company. A Mail contract is to be given, and the road will be opened in November.

The President expresses much pleasure at this arrangement. He was desirous of securing a new Transit, and breaking up the Panama monopoly.

The New-Granada difficulty is to be removed, but it leads to another with England, if we take the two Islands in the Bay of Panama and exclude her.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

The President, to-day, made the following appointments:

RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Empire of Brazil, in place of WM. TROUSDALE, of Tennessee, the present incumbent.

BENJAMIN F. ANGEL, of New-York, Minister Resident to Sweden, in place of FRANCIS SCHROEDER, of Rhode Island, recalled at his own request.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, of Texas, Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation, in place of JAMES A. PEDEN, of Florida, the present incumbent.

WILLIAM B. S. MOOR, of Maine, Consul General for the British North American Provinces from the 1st of September next, in place of ISRAEL D. ANDREWS, of Maine, resigned.

WM. [illegible], of Ohio, Consul at Valparaiso, to fill the existing vacancy.

HENRY OWNER, of California, Consul to the Tahiti Society Islands, in place of WM. H. KELLEY, of Massachusetts, the present incumbent.

JOHN F. POTTER, of South Carolina, Consul at Oporto, Portugal, in place of NICHOLAS PIKE, of New-York, the present incumbent.

CHARLES GRAEBE, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Stettin, Prussia, in place of FREDERICK SCHILLARD, who is not a citizen of the United States.

SAMUEL E. PARKER, Consul at Cayenne, to fill the existing vacancy.

FRANCIS M. WEEMS, of Florida, Consul at Santa Martha, New-Granada, to fill the vacancy.

JAMES C. DERICKSON, of Maryland, Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigators Island, in place of Mr. JENKINS.

MOSES JESURUN, of New-York, Consul at Curacoa, West Indies, to fill the vacancy.

CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, Associate Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Minnesota, in place of [illegible], resigned.

The sum appropriated for prosecuting the land surveys in California for the year ending with the 30th of June last, has been exceeded by about $175,000. In consequence of this deficiency the accounts of the Deputy Surveyors have been suspended. The liabilities will lie over till Congress provides the means for their liquidation. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the surveys must be continued, and that the $[illegible],000 for the fiscal year ending June, 1858, can be used only for that period, and not to discharge previous liabilities.

Major PARKER G. HOWLE, of the Marine Corps, died to-day.

ROBERT CROSS, another of the election rioters, was to-day found guilty of attempting to kill the policeman who arrested him, and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the utmost extent of the law.

The Nicaragua Transit—Policy of the Administration—It Opposes Costa Rican Conquest or Control of the Route—The Capitol Extension.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

Availing myself of a few days' sojourn at the National Capital, I have been at some pains to ascertain the proper position here of several foreign questions in which the United States have direct or contingent interest. Among these there is none, probably, which attracts more attention just now than that connected with the future of the Nicaragua Transit. The Administration is fully alive to the importance of having the Nicaragua route reopened to commerce and travel, and is prepared to take any and all proper steps for the accomplishment of that result. Unfortunately, however, the power of the President and his Cabinet in the premises is very limited. They freely admit that to seize and hold the Isthmus would be an act of war, which can be authorized by act of Congress only. Unless our Government can intervene, by force, to secure the reopening of the route, it can do nothing, and accomplish nothing, except by diplomacy.

These are the premises upon which the Administration stands, and from which it will act; and all rumors and speculations inconsistent with this position, may be set down at once as quite unfounded. This I assert, not merely as the result of dispassionate reasoning upon the subject, but upon high and indisputable authority. If negotiations shall fail—if Costa Rica or any other power shall set itself up in our way to the Pacific, interposing unreasonable and vexatious obstacles to the reopening of the Transit route, Congress may, and probably will, be asked to authorize measures adequate to the emergency—but Mr. BUCHANAN will not bombard Greytown, nor do anything else which may be reasonably construed into an act of war.

Mr. WM. CAREY JONES was sent out to Central America for a two-fold purpose—first, to endeavor to get WALKER and his men out of the country with their own consent; and second, to ascertain the purposes of Nicaragua with reference to the Transit route, express the views and wishes of the Government of the United States upon that and kindred subjects, and arrange, if possible, for such a solution of impending difficulties, as should lead to an early and satisfactory disposition of the Transit grant. As WALKER and his men were rescued ere his arrival, Mr. JONES has been able to devote his attention entirely to the latter subject; but with what success is not known, as no dispatches have yet been received from him by the State Department. He is not instructed to press the claims of any particular Company to the Transit grant. His mission takes a higher range than the settlement of mere private interests. The Government of Costa Rica has ere this been informed by him,

First.—That the United States cannot admit any claim of jurisdiction over Nicaragua by Costa Rica by right of conquest, although we may admit her right to a full and free navigation of the San Juan River as far as the mouth of the Serapiqui—which has been long a matter of dispute between the two States.

Second.—That the United States do not and cannot consent to the partition of Nicaragua, as has been proposed; and

Third.—That the United States will not recognize the right of Costa Rica to forcibly close and keep closed the interoceanic transit *viâ* Nicaragua.

I have not been able to learn precisely by what course of reasoning the Administration comes to the conclusion that it has the right to forbid Costa Rican conquest of Nicaragua, or the partition of the latter among her sister States—as Poland was divided among certain European powers at a former period; but I give you the facts as they are. It is believed that Costa Rica will yield to a firm expression of our views, and so save further difficulty. If she does not, the responsibility of future proceedings for the promotion of our interests there will be thrown upon Congress. Meantime, the fight between rival private claimants for the Nicaragua Transit grant must go on, without any aid or countenance from Washington.

It has been suggested that in the absence of any permanent Government in Nicaragua, the Government of the United States may with propriety take temporary possession of the route for the purpose of protecting American travelers and property. Such, I [illegible] is not Mr. BUCHANAN's view of the case. In [illegible] the suggestion has a false basis. It assumes [illegible] that there is no Government whatever in Nicaragua, and that, therefore, we may step in and [illegible] possession of a sort of derelict territory,—a [illegible] that the President of the United States has the right to declare war provided the Government of Nicaragua be not strong enough to fulfil its obligations towards us. The former [illegible] no matter how weak [illegible] our duties towards it are as [illegible] as though it had successfully withstood all the political convulsions of a thousand years.

The proposition that the President may declare or make war under any circumstances, cannot be tolerated for a moment. The Constitution was framed to guard us against just such temptations as that presented in this Nicaraguan embroglio,—to take away from the Executive any and every pretext for plunging the nation into war, upon his own responsibility. Nor can an act of war be successfully disguised under the pretence of forcibly protecting American citizens or property. The right of forcible protection can only extend to the present vindication of an American citizen in the present exercise of a right clearly his. For instance, our squadron at Aspinwall or Panama may land a force to-day to protect the Transit from a repetition of the outrages of May, 1856, when present circumstances show imminent necessity for such protection; but it is beyond the power of the President to order our fleets to punish the unruly subjects of New-Granada for past offenses. That is a matter for negotiation, and subsequently for Congress, if negotiations fail.

Applying the argument to the Nicaragua Transit, we find that our Government cannot anticipate unlawful violence, and upon that pretext, forcibly take and hold foreign territory, in order to protect our citizens. Admit such a doctrine, and the President could readily find pretext, at will, for plunging the country into actual war with every nation on the face of the globe. Be assured that, under no circumstances, will Mr. BUCHANAN be guilty of any such folly. I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject, because I know it is one in which many of your readers have a large interest, without really understanding what they have to hope or expect from the Federal Executive in connection therewith.

The work upon the Capitol-extension and the new dome is progressing rapidly, nearly a thousand laborers being engaged on it. The new Senate and Representative halls have made considerable advance towards completion since I saw them in February last, but will not be ready for occupation next Winter, as was anticipated. Already they give promise of being well worthy the nation whose Representatives are to occupy them. The ceiling of the Representative hall is certainly far richer and more gorgeous in design and execution than anything of the kind I have ever seen elsewhere, and the acoustic qualities of the room bid fair to be perfect. The renewed rumor that the work on the dome is to be suspended because the rotunda walls are too weak to bear up the designed superstructure, proves unfounded. Capt. MEIGS, who has charge of the work, has never doubted for an instant, since he investigated the subject, that the massive walls of the rotunda would support double the pressure which the new dome will entail.

S.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, July 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. About four hundred Delegates were present, and every County in the State was represented. Hon. J. R. KIDDER, of West Randolph, presided. WILLIS LYMAN, of Burlington, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. T. THURSTON, of Montpelier, as Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the policy of the Buchanan administration; approving the Dred Scott decision; approving the course of Gov. WALKER in Kansas; advocating the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and instructing the State Committee to prepare an address to the people of Vermont.

A resolution of respect to the memory of WM. L. MARCY, was also adopted.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 16.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention met at the Capitol at St. Paul on the 14th inst. Fifty-nine Republicans were present. The Democrats, 44 in number, organized a separate Convention in the Council Chamber, electing H. H. SIBLEY President. Each Convention is drafting a Constitution. The Republicans intend to remain in session night and day to retain possession of the Hall.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 16.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College, to-day, reëlected the old board of officers, after which Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered the address. [An abstract of Mr. EVERETT's address will be found on the second page.]

The First Congregational Church, where the public exercises took place, was crowded in every part.

In the afternoon a magnificent banquet was partaken of in Harvard Hall, at which speeches were made by Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Lord NAPIER, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The National Trial of Agricultural Implements at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 15.

Twenty mowing machines were tested to-day by classes, in cutting grass. The Dynamometer trial will take place to-morrow. The trial of reaping machines will commence on Friday.

Absconding of a Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 16.

The correspondent of the *Courier* states that JAMES H. SHOUSE, of Marseilles, has failed and absconded. Two hundred thousand dollars of his forged paper is in the possession of citizens of Woodford, Franklin and the adjacent counties.

Death of Dr. Rose of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, July 16.

Dr. ROSE, who was burned at the fire at the State Lunatic Asylum in this City, on Tuesday, died this afternoon from the effects of his injuries.

Academy of Music.

Considering the extreme heat of the weather, and the consequent disinclination to dress for any entertainment of the fashionable character of Opera, the attendance at the performance of the La Grange troupe is really marvellous. On Thursday night it was less excessive than on any previous occasion, owing perhaps to its being the repetition of an opera not very well known to our country cousins. The performance "I Puritani" was given in a satisfactory manner, although marred in some measure by the hoarseness of all the gentlemen engaged in the principal parts. Madame LA GRANGE was good as ever, and was ably sustained by the chorus and orchestra.

To-night the last regular performance of the season will take place. The "Trovatore" will be played on the occasion,—an opera which is at least certain to bring the season to a brilliant close. An extra performance will take place on the following Monday, for the benefit of Madame LA GRANGE, after which we shall be without Opera until the regular season under Messrs. ULLMAN & STRAKOSCH commences in October. We trust that the friends of Madame LA GRANGE will not forget the opportunity of paying her a substantial compliment on the occasion of her benefit.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, has obtained a limited lease of the Academy of Music, and, after decorating it in a novel and beautiful manner, will open it with a series of promenade concerts, *à la* JULLIEN, early in the coming month. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, for many years the leader of Jullien's Band, and the conductor in the *chef's* absence. The orchestra will consist of upwards of sixty of the best players in this country, assisted by a vocalist, whose name we are not at liberty, at present, to mention. These entertainments will be quite peculiar in their way, and, musically and pictorially, eminently interesting.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The ballet of "Bella la Paquerette" will be produced here, to-night, for the purpose of introducing Signorina ROLLA in a *rôle* where her pantomimic opportunities enable her to do something more than she has yet attempted in this country. The ballet has been prepared with care.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At a General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Newburg on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were admitted to practice as counselors and attorneys-at-law in all the Courts of this State: Edward T. Wood, William J. Osborne, Eli H. Evans, George M. Osgoodby, Thomas S. Arnold, Rodman Macomber, James M. Husted, Sanford B. Knapp, Henry E. Davies, Jr., John L. Overfield, Charles H. S. Williams, Jr., Samuel C. Merritt, Dwight Klinck, Frederick A. Freeman and Charles G. Comstock.

JESSE C. SMITH, CALVIN FROST, H. A. NELSON, } Examiners.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—ABRAHAM SCHUYVER, who runs a boat for the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, was robbed on Tuesday night, while asleep in the cabin of his boat, near Rondout. The thief cut his pocket open, and took $[illegible] in cash, one promissory note of $10, and another for $[illegible], and then made his escape.

The Difficulty in Dr. Cheever's Church.

Protest of the Displaced Deacons—Call for a General Conference.

There was another meeting of the members of the Church of the Puritans (Dr. CHEEVER's) last evening, called by the Deacons who were displaced by the adoption of the report published a few weeks ago, together with the signers of the letter to the Pastor, which commenced the disturbance in the Church. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. WILLIAM E. GILMAN to the Chair, and appointing Mr. F. W. KING Secretary.

The business of the meeting was commenced by Mr. OLIVER E. WOOD, one of the displaced Deacons, who said his brother Deacons, who had been similarly treated, felt aggrieved by the report of the Committee, and were there to enter their protest against it. They claimed that the entire proceedings were illegal. Their cases had been adjudicated without charges having been previously preferred, and without their having been notified by their pastor, as the rules of the Church required. The evil resulting from such a course was not, unfortunately, confined to himself and his brothers. The Church was injured by it, in its reputation and its usefulness. They had been unceremoniously treated, and had been condemned unheard, notwithstanding their time and best efforts had been spent for the Church, for many years, while many of those who rose up against them had been seldom seen within its walls. He did not believe there was one of the brethren who would discharge a household servant without first telling him the cause, and yet such had been their course towards himself and the other Protestants.

For himself he would say that he was not unknown to them. He had served them as Deacon five years, in the Old Brick Church, under Dr. SPRING, and eleven years in their present edifice, and during all that time he was not aware of having violated any of the rules, or of having neglected any important duty of his office. He had aided in building the church, and had served at every communion, except the last. When contributions were made, he had contributed, at the risk of a considerable portion of all he was worth, and he had aided in raising from $3,000 to $10,000 and $12,000 per annum. It was painful for him to recapitulate those matters. But when, because of an honest difference of opinion, he was dishonored and disowned, he felt it due to himself and his brethren. It was under such circumstances that they had been called upon to displace their deacons. He wished to add one word with reference to his absence from the last communion. Just before the day, Dr. CHEEVER had sent a brother to inform him that he charged him (Mr. WOOD) with falsehood.

A brother here called Mr. WOOD to order, on the ground that such statements should not be made in the absence of the pastor.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the statement, and, thanking them for their kind attention, proceeded to read the

PROTEST.

It commenced in the usual form, and continued with the declaration that they felt aggrieved by the action of the Church in receiving the report of the Committee on their case.

1. They protested against such action as illegal, inasmuch as the meetings were not regularly called.

2. That the action was revolutionary and dangerous to the best interests of the Church.

3. They protested because the action was unjust and detrimental. It vacated their offices without affording them a hearing.

4. They protested because it was unscriptural and unchristian.

5. They protested because it was singularly inconsistent with the practice of the Church deliberately established.

6. They protested because it was directly contrary to the usages of the Church throughout the United States.

7. They protested against the allegation in the report that the permanence of office was not in accordance with the spirit of the Church government. The establishment of such a precedent would be dangerous. It was degrading the office by making it an object of ambition; and it also reduced the pastor from a permanent pastor to a more stated preacher.

They protested further because the report placed himself and brethren in a false position before the Church.

In conclusion they believed that the pastor, instead of weakening his position by his discourses on Slavery, had strengthened it. They claimed that the Church was bound by the practice of other churches of like denomination, and asked that the members should join with them in calling for a General Council of Conference. They also asked that the protest be placed on the records of the Church.

After some remarks by Mr. HAVENS, Mr. FRY said the protest should have concluded with a motion that it be placed on the records.

Mr. J. N. WARREN thought it was a respectful protest, and moved that it be place on the records, and that a Committee of five be appointed to consider it and report.

Mr. FRY thought the subject should not be taken up in July, when the pastor and two thirds of the members were out of the City. He moved to amend by ordering that the Committee report on the 24th of September.

Mr. WOOD wished to say with reference to the absence of the pastor, that it was not called with a design to avoid his presence.

Mr. FRY said that had not been charged.

Mr. WOOD could not see why it was necessary that the characters of the displaced deacons should stand as placed by the report, for six weeks longer.

Mr. J. N. WARREN thought the amendment was not necessary, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. MARTIN did not see the propriety of referring the matter to a Committee, while the protest asked that it should be considered by a General Council of Conference. He moved to strike from the resolution all after the words placing it on the record.

Mr. J. N. WARREN objected on the ground that the usage was to refer all such documents to a Committee for consideration and a report.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER thought that the subject should be postponed during the hot weather. If the action proposed was important at all, it was important to have it done well. He had no objection to have the protest placed on file, but believed that leaving it there would be unjust to the brethren offering it.

Deacon WOOD only desired that the protest should be entered on the minutes.

Mr. J. B. WOOD wished the gentleman who made the motion to lay on the table to withdraw it.

Mr. MARTIN withdrew the amendment.

Mr. JOEL BLACKMAN objected to the appointment of the Committee. He thought it the duty of brethren to harmonize their difficulties as much as possible, and the language of the resolution did not meet the requirements of the case. He accordingly presented a resolution so worded as to suit his views.

Mr. R. N. HAVENS stated that the signers of the letter to the pastor, of the 27th of April, were desirous of having the reasons for preparing that letter laid before the Church.

Mr. KING opposed the exposition of the "reasons," in the absence of Dr. CHEEVER; in his presence there would be no objection.

Gen. MATHER offered a resolution to the effect that the signers of the letter have leave to present and read their reasons therefor.

Mr. H. B. FRYE thought that the reception of the reasons would be like throwing a firebrand into the church. Dr. CHEEVER was not present, and the nature of the subject of the letter was of too important a character to be considered in his absence.

Remarks were made by Messrs. PHELPS, CHESTER and LEE.

Deacon WOOD stated that the reasons of the signers were too weighty to be postponed, and be under an unfavorable imputation for weeks; in fact, they were of a far more grave and weighty a character than was generally supposed.

Additional remarks were made by Messrs. VAN BUREN, KING, ABBOTT and MATHER.

Mr. KING moved an amendment to Mr. MATHER's resolution, the substance of which was that when Dr. CHEEVER returned and was present they would respectfully listen to what the signers of the letter had to say.

After other propositions had been made and rejected, the resolution to place on file and appoint a Committee was adopted. The Chair subsequently appointed the Committee.

Mr. MARTIN proposed the following resolution, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted by a vote of 46 to 19:

Whereas, this Church has, already, by a deliberate vote, expressed its judgment upon the action of the signers of the letter which requested the resignation of their Pastor. Therefore

Resolved, That while as a Church we are ever ready to entertain any proper paper or remarks which any member may desire to submit to our consideration, we cannot receive from those gentlemen any statement reflecting upon the Pastor.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

SEAMEN'S ADVANCE WAGES—BOSTON BACKS DOWN.—An intelligent correspondent of one of our principal shipping houses writes from Boston under date of the 15th, and says:

"The no advance system, so far as Boston is concerned, is a dead failure."

This statement is corroborated by some of the Boston papers, and confirms the impression expressed a few days since, that this would be the result in Boston. The system has been rendered nugatory by Eastern merchants, whose vessels being in the port of New-York, and [illegible] to [illegible] consequence, have taken advantage of the state of affairs, and have had their pick of the crews out of port. Among these vessels are [illegible] the ship *Concord*, bark *Kate Lincoln*, bark [illegible], brig *Mary Ellen*, and ship *Hemisphere*, besides many other Eastern vessels. British ships have done the same, as the *Constitution* and others—our merchants being unable to control them. These circumstances will probably render ineffectual the efforts of our merchants to enforce the system which promised so many beneficial results to the sailor. Other merchants, however, are resolute in their determination to hold on. They assert that New-York with her vast commerce, which "singly and alone has set this ball in motion," can keep it rolling: that Boston may, for a time, profit by the change, but will draw to herself the refuse and scum among sailors, while New-York a year hence will have the choice men to go in their ships. Some are already increasing the pay of good men, and trying to induce riggers to ship. Some have already done so.

The *Patrick Henry* still lies in the river, after a detention of several days—being unable, as yet, to procure a complement of men. The *E. C. Scranton* is in the same situation as the *Patrick Henry*. The *Webster* and *Devonshire* have not, as yet, hauled into the stream. The *Sir Robert Peel* went into the stream this morning.

The Cricket Match at Albany.

ELEVEN OF THE NEW-YORK, VS. EIGHTEEN OF THE STATE.

This, the most interesting match of the season was played on the Albany ground. The New-Yorkers won the toss, and took the field, giving the States the first innings. The game commenced about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and was not finished until Wednesday. The following is the score:

THE STATES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
A. Rose b. Crossley	20	run out	5
Stephenson b. Cuyp	4	c. Lang b. Sharp	0
Moore b. Crossley	8	b. Cuyp	7
Comery c. Sharp b. Cuyp	16	c. Lillywhite b. Crossley	23
Ralph b. Cuyp	2	c. Sharp b. Cuyp	0
Windsor b. Crossley	2	c. Wilby b. Cuyp	0
Cain c. Higham b. Cuyp	6	b. Cuyp	5
Hobbs c. Lillywhite b. Barker	2	b. Barker	6
Playford b. Barker	4	b. Sharp	0
Lade b. Barker	9	b. Cuyp	3
White b. Barker	0	b. Cuyp	26
Hopkins b. Cuyp	3	c. Lang b. Cuyp	4
Gillespie b. Barker	1	run out	0
Baxter b. Cuyp	0	b. Sharp	5
Simmons b. Cuyp	6	run out	0
Smith c. Wilby b. Cuyp	4	b. Sharp	0
Saunders not out	0	b. Cuyp	0
Byes	9	Byes	17
Leg Byes	3	Leg Byes	8
Wides	15	Wides	2
No Balls	1		
Total	123	Total	113

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharp c. Simmons b. Comery	4	b. Comery	0
Lang c. Baxter b. Smith	22	c. Smith b. French	20
Barker run out	13	b. Comery	5
Wilby c. Simmons b. Comery	0	c. Ralph b. Smith	13
Crossley b. Smith	2	c. White b. Comery	7
H. Wright c. White b. Smith	0	b. Smith	0
Higham b. Smith	1	b. Smith	6
S. Wright b. Smith	3	b. Comery	5
Hamblyn not out	9	not out	28
Lillywhite l. b. wkt. b. Comery	2	b. Comery	10
Cuyp b. Comery	0	run out	0
Byes	12	Byes	7
Wides	1	Leg Byes	3
		Wides	14
Total	78	Total	118

The State, total score	236
New-York, total score	196
Majority for the State	40

This is the greatest match ever played on the Albany ground, and never did the gentlemen from that city bat better, or bowl with more execution, than during the three days' play. The fielding was also good. A very fine score was made from the bat by Messrs. COMERY, ROSE, WHITE and MOORE on the State's side. On the side of the New-Yorkers, neither the bowling nor batting was as good as usual, but the Albany gentlemen confessed that they never witnessed better fielding on any ground. Messrs. LANG, HAMBLYN, BARKER and WILBY, made the most runs off the bat on the New-York side.

Murder on Green Island, near Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

A shocking murder was committed on Tuesday night last, on Green Island, directly opposite the city. The deceased, PATRICK METCALF, was a watchman in the lumber yard of GILLESPIE, WHITE & Co, which occupies a large portion of the southern end of the island. As he was going his rounds about 10½ o'clock, on Tuesday evening, he saw a man skulking behind a pile of lumber with a bundle in his hand. This suspicious conduct caused the deceased to hail him, and order him down to the lower part of the yard. He refused at first, but at last surrendered, and was led to the dock, near a coal barge, and stood about six feet from the edge, the deceased being directly on the brink. As the latter was laying down his lantern, the murderer made a spring, threw him into the water and started off. Those who witnessed the occurrence, immediately rushed to the scene and endeavored to rescue METCALF, but as he had thick clothes on and could not swim, he sunk like a log, and it was three-quarters of an hour before he was brought to the surface; life, of course, was extinct. As for the prisoner, no one thought of pursuing him until he was out of reach. The deceased was forty-five years of age, a sober and industrious man, and leaves a wife and family. The murderer is described as a good-sized man, about thirty years old, with light whiskers, wearing black clothes and a soft hat.

A man named SALISBURY has been arrested on suspicion, but the evidence, as far as I have heard, seems to be a general bad character, a resemblance to the description of the prisoner, and a desire on his part to avoid arrest. His examination comes off to-day.

Riot and Bloodshed in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

On Sunday morning, between the hours of half-past two and six o'clock, our city was again the theatre of riot, bloodshed and homicide, by some of our fire companies. One man was killed outright, and several others were severely wounded, and three at least of the number are not expected to survive.

The affair had its origin at a fire which took place on Fifth, near Morgan-street, at about half-past 2 o'clock. On the corner of this street is a fire plug, which the Liberty Company, being the first on the ground, had made an attachment to, and were working their engine, when the Franklin Company came on the ground with their apparatus. Learning that there was a plug on the corner above, they were in the act of passing the Liberty Company's engine to get to it to make an attachment, when the persons who were working the latter assailed them with rocks and brick.

A general fight then ensued, in which a multitude of rocks were thrown, and several pistol-shots fired. Two of these took effect in the bodies of some of the parties engaged, but who they were we could not learn. One is said to be wounded dangerously, and the other severely. The fight ended by one of the companies being driven from the ground and taking refuge in flight.

Quiet then prevailed until 4½ o'clock, when another fire occurred in an alley east of Second-street, between Mound and Biddle streets. After it was subdued, the fight between the Liberty and Franklin Companies was renewed, and lasted until 6 o'clock, when it ceased. Immediately on the fight being renewed, several shots were fired, and quickly responded to by persons of the opposite party, showing that they had come prepared for the fray and were willing to go any length. During the affray at least one hundred shots were fired from pistols, shot guns and rifles, and thousands of brick bats and stones were thrown on both sides. The citizens for squares around were awakened by the noise, and the crowd of spectators who assembled must have numbered more than a thousand persons.

One of the shots fired struck a man named OWEN FOY, and killed him almost instantly. Several other persons were more or less severely wounded, both by shots and missiles, but we could not ascertain any of their names. About 6 o'clock the Mayor appeared upon the scene of action, and the belligerents, having satisfied their appetite for disorder for the present, were dispersed, and order was restored.

During the whole affair not a single policeman appeared on the ground to interfere with the rioters. We are informed by a responsible gentleman who was present, that at an early stage of the riot, when it could have been quelled by a dozen resolute men, he saw four policemen pass by, making no effort to arrest the rioters. He shortly after accosted a policeman and urged him to make an effort at least to stop the riot, offering his own assistance, and suggesting the propriety of calling upon other citizens around; but the officer was too fully satisfied that "discretion was the better part of valor."

Shark Caught off Nahant—Letter from Prof. Agassiz.

A shark, weighing 900 pounds, was caught off Nahant, on Wednesday, by a party of amateur fishermen. We have the following facts touching the monster of the deep from Prof. AGASSIZ:

"A very remarkable shark was caught this morning off Nahant, and is lying on the steamboat wharf. The species is known to the fishermen by the name of Man-Eater. It belongs to the genius Carcharodon, and is particularly interesting to the naturalist as a living representative of those huge sharks, the teeth of which are found in a fossil state in the tertiary beds of the Middle States and at Martha's Vineyard. Strange as it may seem, this genius has not yet been mentioned among the sharks living upon our coast.

NAHANT, July 15, 1857. L. AGASSIZ."

SURVEYS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from California by the last mail a number of plats of surveys in that State, embracing about one hundred thousand acres. The country surveyed is situated about 150 miles north of San Francisco, and west of Sacramento River.—*Union.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 18.

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III.—THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK—Three Vessels Captured.

IV.—BURNING OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letter from Egypt—From India on the Mutinies there—From Singapore on the Mission of the United States ship *Portsmouth*—From Panama on the New-Granadian Question—From the West Coast of Mexico, &c.

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XI.—COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL AND MARKET REPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

IMPORTANCE OF DAILY EVACUATIONS.—IT is dangerous, during hot weather, to retain the refuse or undigested food within the bowels over twenty-four hours. All who have not regular discharges from the bowels once in twenty-four hours, should take a dose of Radway's Regulators, one or two of which will be sufficient to correct all irregularities, and keep the liver, heart, kidneys, bladder, stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural condition. Let those of our citizens who are subject to dysentery, cholera morbus, cholic, constipation, costiveness, sickness at stomach, headache, nervousness, take one of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, during the hot weather, and we will guarantee that they will continue in a perfect state of health, with a good appetite and easy digestion. Those afflicted with either of the above complaints, or any other malady where the system is in pain, should use Radway's Ready Relief in connection with Radway's Regulators. We care not how sick the patient may be, (if only recently attacked,) we will guarantee a cure in twelve hours.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
A large and superior assortment.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.

INJUNCTION!!
Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under injunction. On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.
If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 632 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; White Toilet Sets, $1; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-glass wines the dozen, 75 cents; Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls the dozen, $1 50; Colored Bohemian Decanters the pair, $2 50; Three-light Gas Chandeliers, $7; Hall-Lights, $3; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents.

THE PATENT ICE-PITCHER,
Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep ice all day.
100 FOR SALE AT THE COST PRICE.
Also, silver-plated castors, (6 cut bottles,) $4 75; silver-plated cake-baskets, $5 50; silver-plated tea sets, (6 pieces,) $30; silver-plated table spoons, the dozen, $3 75; silver-plated tea spoons, the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated table forks, the dozen, $4.
W. & J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 and 632 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SHORT SEASON.
As the summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,
WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!
Cool, Elastic, Durable and Cheap!
Should be bought at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.) New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST portable and at the same time the most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS' APARTMENT embraces every style of pen, pocket, desk and sporting knife, with a large variety of choice razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Ladies' application rooms, with female attendant.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & Co., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade-st.

MARRIED.

BETTS—GASSNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 15, at Christ Church, by Rev. Francis Wiley, WILLIAM H. BETTS to ADELAIDE, daughter of the late John B. Gassner, all of this City.

NIXON—CRICKMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, July 15, by Rev. L. Black, Mr. JOSEPH H. NIXON to Miss MARY L. CRICKMAN, both of Brooklyn.

SEMONITE—WALKER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, July 12, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. GEORGE SEMONITE to Miss ANNIE, youngest daughter of William Walker, Esq., late of Glasgow, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow, London and San Francisco papers please copy.

VAN COTT—JONES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. G. H. Mandeville, JAMES VAN COTT and Miss SARAH ANN JONES, both of Greenpoint, L. I.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 16, ANN C. BROWN, wife of J. G. Brown, No. 212 6th av.

Due notice will be given of the funeral in Saturday's papers.

BURRIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 16, after a long illness, Miss CLARISSA BURRIDGE, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Cropper, No. 67 East 14th-st.

[illegible], on Thursday, July [illegible], of [illegible], WILLIAM BROWN, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BARNUM.—On Thursday morning, July 16, [illegible] BARNUM.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of William Foster, Jr., Audubon Park, Washington Heights. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 4 o'clock, and stop at 152d-st.

BURR.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July [illegible], LAURA SANDFORD BURR, wife of William E. Burr, of Richmond, Va., and daughter of the late Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, of this City.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of her late father, and of William E. Burr, and of James A. Sandford, her uncle, and of James Sandford, her brother, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]
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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.
ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

CARD TO NEWS AGENTS AND OTHERS.
NEW-YORK LEADER OFFICE, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.
The undersigned, being advised that the change in time of actual publication of the NEW-YORK LEADER from Saturday to Thursday would seriously interfere with the performance of their contract with the Corporation to publish regularly their proceedings of the week, and other official matter—are compelled at once to resume the publication of the LEADER on the original day. News Dealers in the country, and in other cities, who have given their orders under the understanding that they were to receive their papers on Thursday, will please receive this as the explanation of our unavoidable return to Saturday as a day of publication. The LEADER will be ready, and for sale by all News Dealers, this week and in future, EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING.
WELSH & CO., Publishers.
JULY 16, 1857.

GAS FITTING.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. have removed their gas-fitting works from No. 125 Mercer-st., to 488 Broome-st., adjoining their store. Mr. H. M. [illegible] has been appointed Superintendent in place of Mr. Kitchen, whose term of service has expired.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.—We have been appointed agents for the sale of Chilson's New Cone Furnace, and have samples of the several sizes now set up in our store, which we will be happy to show and explain to persons interested, and are prepared to make estimates for heating public and private buildings of every description.
The Furnace possesses some important advantages over any other before the public, and is altogether the BEST HEATING APPARATUS NOW IN USE, as abundant testimonials and recommendations will show.
Also, Chilson's Portable Furnaces and Tile Stoves, on the same principle as the Cone Furnace.
C. & G. W. [illegible],
No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

GET FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER
THIS MORNING,
With CHARLES LEVER'S New Novel
OF
DAVENPORT DUNN.
Published from advanced sheets secured expressly for that paper.

DR. ARCHIBALD SMYTHE,
No. 7 Amity-st.,
CHIROPODIST, FROM LONDON,
having, at the urgent request of numerous friends, consented to open an office in this City for the treatment of CORNS, BUNIONS, SCORBUTIC NAILS AND CALOSITIES of every description, he would invite the attention of sufferers from any of the above causes, to his superior mode of treatment, which has been acknowledged by all who have placed themselves under his professional care, to be the only permanent relief which they have yet experienced.
Dr. Smythe begs to call attention to the fact of his having studied under the celebrated Durque, Chiropodist to many crowned heads, and the *élite* of Europe, whose reputation is universal.
From thousands of testimonials, Dr. Smythe has great pleasure in selecting a few names of prominent gentlemen in this City, on whom he has operated, and on some of their families.
HENRY ROBINSON, No. [illegible] Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. [illegible] Union-sq.
A. H. BEANE, No. [illegible] Broome-st.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.
JOSEPH LEA, Broadway.
COL. T. W. WARD, No. [illegible] Warren-st., Tarrytown.

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ASTOR HOUSE.
$2 50 PER DAY.
The fourth "seven years' lease," commenced in May, 1857, will end May 1, 1864.
This House is conducted upon the same system that has distinguished it hitherto.
A Restaurant has been added for merchants doing business in its vicinity.
THE RESTAURANT IS ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF THE ASTOR HOUSE.
Especial care taken of the sick.
Families will find this one of the coolest hotels in New-York during the Summer, and the Ladies' Department perfect in all that promotes real comfort.
The City Railroad, cars starting from the doors, enables guests to reach the upper part of the City with facility.
The small cars fetch and carry passengers from the New-Haven and Boston Station, 27th-st., to the immediate front of the Hotel.
Grateful for the past, I intend to deserve future favors.
C. A. STETSON.

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WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability,—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HAVE YOU
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN?
CALL AND SEE IT.
Sold at No. 263 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
Will write from 4 to 6 hours.

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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
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OF
DAVENPORT DUNN.
Published from advanced sheets secured expressly for that paper.

GET FRANK LESLIE'S

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock.

[illegible] Gazette [illegible] from different sources [illegible] extract from a letter [illegible] the Geologist of the State:

[illegible] July 8.—We have received the [illegible] intelligence of the loss of [illegible] where he had gone to make some [illegible] examinations. He left a house in the [illegible] on Saturday week last, intending to be gone but a few hours, and has not since been seen, though many persons have been searching for him for several days. He was alone, thinly clad, without food or [illegible], and a violent storm came on after he had been absent a short time. The cause of his loss is entirely [illegible], and, of course, not the least hope of [illegible] is entertained. They are only now hoping [illegible] his body."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST OF ALL.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[illegible] a Number [illegible] a Year. Number twenty-nine Ready this Day.

[illegible] will be glad to hear that

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?"

the new story by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., [illegible] by arrangement with the Author, and will be continued to completion. We congratulate our readers [illegible] work by Bulwer [illegible] that can be offered to a people of refined and cultivated taste.

[illegible] CONTENTS OF THIS [illegible]

TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. VI. [illegible] Pilgrim Bathing [illegible] Hebron—The [illegible]—Its People [illegible] John Steinburger's [illegible] Glass-making—The Tent [illegible]

THE OUTBREAK IN INDIA.

[illegible]

PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

THE CROPS.

MR. DALLAS INSULTED IN ENGLAND.

THE CASE OF THE "PANCHITA."

CHAT.—Our Female Graduates in Arts—Order of [illegible] Abandoned Babes—The Tiger Cubs.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.—To Sabaro—A Stirring Place—A Tragedy.

[illegible] FISH-PONDS.—With Four Illustrations.

DOUGLAS JERROLD, EDITOR AND SATIRIST.—With a Portrait.

LITERARY.—New Books and Literary Gossip.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—*Political*: Governor [illegible]—The New-Granada Difficulty—Our [illegible] Mr. Marcy's Last Dispatch [illegible] Mr. Marcy's Funeral [illegible] Street-Commissionership [illegible] Seizure of the Panchita—How the Papers got [illegible] of the French Extradition Case—British Art [illegible] an Extraordinary [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.—*England*: Parliament—The Telegraph Expedition—Distribution of the New Reward of [illegible] Prince Albert Promoted to be his Wife's Husband—An Anecdote of Bulwer—*France*: Result of the Elections—The Vote in Paris—More Royal Visits—A Gambler's Trick—A Singular Death—A King in a Tight [illegible] Market Value of Children in Paris—*Germany*: Taking out an Eye to Mend it—*India*: The Native Insurrection—*Canada*: The Canadian Parliament—The Disaster on the St. Lawrence.

THE SIAMESE—THE FRANKS OF ASIA—*Illustrated*: Autograph Signature—Mode of Approaching [illegible] Great Pyramid of the Wat Cheng [illegible] the Ashes of the former Kings [illegible] Prince in Full Dress—Palace at Bangkok [illegible] of Siam in Ordinary Costume—Brother [illegible] King of Siam—Mandarin of Siam in Ordinary Costume.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.—Chapters XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

HOW MR. TOLKINS SAW THE FIREWORKS.

[illegible] AND TABLE.—Where shall we go this [illegible]

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Illustrated [illegible] Style of Storming the Palace when [illegible] Drawing Room.

[illegible] WILLIAM L. MARCY.—With a Portrait.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.

[illegible] AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] FASHIONS.—With Three Figures.

[illegible]—Filial Reverence—[illegible] Good Thing.

* * Persons living in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn [illegible] Harper's Weekly supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will call to pay for the same.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

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EACH MONTHLY PART CONTAINING FOUR CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS OF THE WEEKLY, BY ROSS & TOUSEY, WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

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BY C. E. BOYLE.

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"Beautiful in conception and terse in expression, the fruits of an extensive observation and keen sagacity. Such a volume is the product of a single mind is truly a marvel."

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An Infallible Remedy for the Blues.

NEW-YORK BOARDING HOUSES, DONE WITH PEN AND PENCIL.

By Thos. Butler Gunn, A. R. Waud and "The Tribune." Profusely illustrated. Price, $1.

From the New-York Sunday Times.

"A distinctly graphic delineation of the peculiarities of every species of boarding house in our midst; * * We have not laughed so heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues."

From The New-York Mercury.

"An extraordinary and really capital volume. * * One of the best books of its kind we have seen, especially from an American publishing house. * * We predict [illegible] circulation. For the author [illegible] a scratched face and blackened eyes."

For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON & BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

THE POET BURNS.

A sketch of his life with four illustrations will be found in this week's

Life Illustrated,

Which contains also, Mrs. George Washington Wilder [illegible] Newport; Topsy's Rambles in the Country [illegible] New Apparatus for Drawing Water, with two illustrations; Cemetery Cogitations; the Language of [illegible] Biography of Wm. L. Marcy, with a portrait; [illegible] Goes; Victoria Bridge, with an engraving, and a host of other good things. Price, only four cents.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

YONKERS.—MRS. KEY IS PREPARED TO receive into her family three or four young ladies to educate with her own daughters. Those parents who desire for their children a thorough English education, with all the comforts of home, will find the present opportunity one which will commend itself. Terms, $300 per annum. Lessons in French, music and painting if desired. References permitted to Rev. R. Carter, D. D., Dr. Arnold, Wm. F. Getty, Esq., J. H. Williams, Esq., and Charles Mather, Esq. Address the advertiser, Yonkers, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $[illegible] per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructers in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PERSONAL.

CHILD LOST IN BROOKLYN.—A BOY aged three years, has curly hair, blue eyes, (a bruise under the left one,) wearing a straw hat trimmed with yellow ribbon, and the sides turned up; a pink sack and [illegible] Named ALFRED PRINCE. Any one returning him to E. PRINCE, No. 167 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY, 14TH instant, in 6th-av., between 18th and 20th sts., a GOLD WATCH, heavy plain hunting cases, No. 88,560, [illegible] & Son, maker, Liverpool. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, to whoever will return said watch to J. G. BROWN, No. 212 6th-av., near 14th-st. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 402, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

LAST NIGHT OF THE [illegible] of the

LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1857,

BY GENERAL DESIRE,

Will be presented Verdi's most popular Opera, in 4 acts, of

IL TROVATORE.

Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,

Signor BRIGNOLI,

AMODIO and COLETTI,

And other well-known artists, in the principal rôles.

Conductor.........................Signor TORRIANI.

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Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.........$1

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Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

MONDAY, July 20, 1857,

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and LAST APPEARANCE in America of

Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

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the favored resort of the refined and intellectual community of this City. Mr. Stuart now proposes to terminate his undertaking with a series of performances which he ventures to predict will not shine with diminished lustre even when compared with any former success, [illegible]

To produce a cool atmosphere

THE INDIAN PUNKA

has been fitted to all parts of the building, this being the first time this

ASIATIC PROCESS OF VENTILATION

has been introduced into any public building in this country.

TO-NIGHT, July 17,

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

in HIAWATHA.

Previous to which

THE MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.

Mr. Walcot.........as.........Mr. Oblivious Top

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.........50 cents—Children.........Half price

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A NEW BALLET—GREAT ATTRACTION.

First night of the talented and beautiful

SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA

in the grand Ballet of

BELLA LA PAQUERETTE,

in which she will sustain four characters.

Bella La Paquerette..........
Lubin, the Savoyard and Recruit } ......Signorina Rolla.
Bella, the faithful lover..........
Bella, the wife..........

The evening entertainments to commence with Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Grosvenor, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon, Emma Taylor and Emily Barnet, in Buckstone's capital farce of

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Saturday—The Ravels. Last night of BIANCO.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

The best ventilated theatre in the Union.

Glorious success of the great Spectacle.

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The Naiad Queen.........Lizzie Weston Davenport

Sir Rupert..Mr. C. Fisher. | Amphiber..Mr. W. A. Wood.

Act 1—The Bath of Beauty.

Act 2—The Home of the Naiads.

Act 3—Grand March of Female Warriors.

Act 4—Grand Procession and Triumph of the Naiads.

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Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

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To commence with the celebrated Drama of

THE ARMORER OF TYRE.

THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

MAZEPPA 2D.

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OLYMPIC.

Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Admission.........25 cents | Orchestra Seats.....50 cents

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OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL.

Previous to which,

THE KING'S GARDNER.

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THE IRISH DRAGOON.

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Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

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AT A

DISCOUNT.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION,

AT THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

Will offer, this day:

50 pieces Plaid and Striped Silks, 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d.

30 pieces, very heavy and rich, 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s., and 8s., original price 10s. and 12s.

40 pieces elegant Silk Poplins, 4s. 6d. per yard, reduced from one dollar.

150 Elegant Flounced Barege Robes, half cost.

200 fine English Lawns, only 8 cts. per yard, cost 13 cts.

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300 fine English Calico, only 8 cts., worth 1s.

250 fine White Brilliants, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.

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150 richly Trimmed Mantillas, very cheap.

200 Dusters and Traveling Cloaks, from $1 upward.

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SUMMER MANTILLAS.

THE REMAINING STOCK OF HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE,

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FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and [illegible], to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by storekeepers throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for Arthur's. It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George sts., PHILADELPHIA.

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These Popular Machines have now become a necessary appendage to every well-regulated family—enabling them to enjoy one of the greatest luxuries with little trouble and at trifling expense. Sizes, three quarts, four quarts, six quarts, eight quarts, and fourteen quarts.

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FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILERS—OSCILLATING cylinder; diameter, 8 inches; stroke, 2 feet; two boilers each 22 feet in length, 40 inches in diameter, (one with double flues,) with connections complete. Will be sold at a bargain if removed immediately. Apply to WM. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 154 Front-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FOUR-story dwelling houses, on northerly side of 16th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Numbers [illegible]. Can be exchanged for land on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ALSO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and lot, No. 108 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 107½ feet; house three stories high, brick, with a two-story extension; fine yard filled with valuable grape vines, strawberry, &c. On sale, 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to BRAINARD & RICE, No. 41 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court,) New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 162 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x55, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 105 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown-stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 252 Water-st., N. Y.

WESTERN LAND WANTED IN EXCHANGE for my entire interest in houses and lots in Brooklyn, (say property to the amount of $22,000.) Farming land only will be received. Shall probably go West in a few weeks. Address ILLINOIS, at this office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 2½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extending under court-yard to street, and within forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 6th-av. cars, and is No. 16 of a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 6th-av. Inquire at No. 21 Coenties-slip, second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A well finished brown-stone front house, with extension, beautifully situated on high ground, in a desirable neighborhood, near the Peck slip and James-street ferries, being No. 14 Bedford-av., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire on the premises, or of FISH & JACKSON, over Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg. Rent low to a good tenant.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 39 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 38 Market-st. Rent, to a good tenant, $450 a year. The house is in good order, and is a very desirable location. Inquire of C. D. BOSCHEN, Grocer, corner of Market and Madison street, or of the subscriber, at noon each day, on the premises. SAMUEL DAYTON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brick house, three rooms deep, No. 266 West 20th-st., opposite the beautiful Seminary grounds, between 9th and 10th-avs.; has all the modern improvements and has just been put in complete order and painted throughout. The key is next door but one, east side. Inquire of WM. FANNING, 276 5th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON THE BEST part of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone dwelling. Immediate possession may be had. For card and keys apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, situated on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Doctor Canfield's Church, suitable for a first-class tenant, retired and quiet. Address Box 248 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A desirable house, with all the modern improvements, at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; rent cheap. Apply at No. 123 West 24th st.

TO LET—IN 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 16th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, LARGE AND small, furnished and unfurnished, to let at No. 32 Lispenard-st.

TO LET—CORNER OF 4TH-AVENUE AND 24TH-st., store and dwelling-house. Will be let together or separately. Inquire of WM. H. NEILSON, 70 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULTON-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well-known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad dépôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the late Roswell L. Colt, Jr., deceased, on the Passaic River, at Paterson, N. J., only 40 minutes' ride from New-York, by the cars, which run hourly. There is a fine new mansion, carriage house, gardener's cottage, &c., and about 45 acres of land, through which there flows a never-failing brook. The view of the country is extensive, and, about the falls, the river and mountains, truly picturesque. Apply to the subscriber, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York. ROBERT BENNER.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title undisputed. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 8 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,000.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMMER—TO LET—A cottage, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c., on the first floor, and 8 bed-rooms, finely situated, with large trees and woods in the rear. Rent, for the season, $300. Address R. L. L., Box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY place, convenient to the City. For full particulars, inquire of G. G. CREED, No. 146 East 46th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d-story, front.

BATH, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BATH, L. I., a cottage containing 5 rooms and kitchen, with ice-house, stable, and a quarter of an acre of ground. Apply at MORRISON, HABER & CO.'S, No. 45 Dey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folios 135, &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S. M., No. 1, folios 30, &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from MARGARETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,360 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Dépôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or in the said cities. The arable land is of the most productive character, the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers locations for residences of more beauty.

A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, either now well set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grass or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of this land adjoining the Dépôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick-House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, used also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out-houses in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.

This property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Dépôt, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of sale to be as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given for the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN McNEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. N. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned.

FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, SITUATED in Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and containing about 420 acres of the very best quality of land, under the highest cultivation, except about 70 acres of wood land. There is a large brick dwelling-house on the premises, together with ten barns, and all other necessary out-houses; is well watered, has nearly four miles of, mostly, quarried stone fence, and is within three miles of a railroad depôt, and within six miles of three others. To any person desirous of securing a delightful retreat, where profitable agricultural pursuits can be combined with good society, in one of the most healthy, beautiful and easily accessible locations in the State, this offer presents peculiar advantages. If desired, the farm might be advantageously divided into two, to suit purchasers. Applications for terms and other information, may be addressed to ADIN THAYER, Jr., Esq., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; to JOHN VAIL, Esq., of Bennington, Vt.; or to HENRY BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—[illegible] acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 180 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwelling, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 224 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Ryder's Dépôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 287 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VIRGINIA FARMS.—TO BE SOLD ON VERY easy terms, or will be exchanged for City property, one of two Virginia farms—on one of which white labor only is used. For further particulars, see the advertisement in last Saturday's *Daily Times*, or apply to the proprietor, CHARLES MIDDLETON, at the United States Hotel, Fulton-st., before Monday night, the 20th inst.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN A good location, (high stoop preferred,) worth from $10,000 to $14,000, for which a cheaper house in a desirable location would be given, and difference in money paid. Give full description. Address Box No. 3,651 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44½ Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham, Assignee sale.—To the trade and others: The large and valuable stock of an old-established concern, consisting of sheets, linen and cotton pillow-cases, 400 hair, moss and husk mattresses, 1,000 pounds hair, 160 bales moss; bedsteads, washstands, table-cloths, covers, spring-beds, bureaus, counterpanes, hair bolsters, pillows, feather pillows; iron, camp and other bedsteads; 3,500 pounds turkey feathers, netting, cribs, blankets, bales, husk and other desirable goods.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK—The lease and good-will of the store to May 1, 1858, with the fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignees to close the concern.

The attention of hotel-keepers and shipowners is called to this sale.

Goods ready, with catalogues, one day before sale.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. SUMEL JONES.—Will sell, THIS DAY, by order of the assignee, at No. 449 Canal-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., the contents of a hat and cap store.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

No. 115 NORFOLK-ST.,
New-York, July 16, 1857.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to our varnish storage sheds in 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the night of the 15th instant.

WILLIAM TILDEN & NEPHEW.

To our friends and customers, we beg to state our ability to furnish them with manufactured stock is not in the least impaired. The fire had no connection with our two principal manufactories.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 633 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and [illegible] West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, [illegible], the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 13, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:20, (Ex.) 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:20 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 9:20 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 5:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:38 A. M., (Ex.) 2:35, (Ex.) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 6:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:20 A. M., (Ex.) 3:43, 6:37 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passengers, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; 12 M. [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEAN PORT.
Friday, July 17....11½ A. M.	Friday, July 17.... 3½ P. M.
Saturday, July 18.. 1½ P. M.	Saturday, July 18.. 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 19... 6½ A. M.	Sunday, July 19... 3 P. M.
Monday, July 20... 7 A. M.	Monday, July 20... 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 21.. 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 21.. 3½ P. M.
Wedn'day, July 22 8½ A. M.	Wedn'day, July 22 4 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R. Fare, 20 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Friday, July 17, 3½ P.M.	Friday, July 17, 11½ A.M.
Saturday, July 18, 3½ P.M.	Saturday, July 18, 5½ A.M.
Sunday, July 19, 7 P.M.	Saturday, July 18, 6½ P.M.
Sunday, July 19, 6 P.M.	Sunday, July 19, 2½ P.M.
Monday, July 20, 3½ P.M.	Monday, July 20, 6 A.M.
Tuesday, July 21, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 21, 6½ A.M.
Wed'sday, July 22, 3½ P.M.	Wed'sday, July 22, 6½ A.M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Friday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 17, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 18, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 18, 6½ A. M.
Sunday, July 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 19, 4½ A. M.
Monday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 20, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 21, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 21, 6½ A. M.
Wednsdy, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Wednsdy, July 22, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. (Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.)

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND [illegible] LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The fine and [illegible] steamer AURORA, Capt. [illegible], will leave as follows for the season: Leaving [illegible] 12½ and 3½ P. M. [illegible] Pier No. 3 North River at [illegible] Coney Island and two, at 6½ P. M. [illegible] a return ticket will be given. Half fare for children.

[illegible] BOAT FOR [illegible] LANDING [illegible] river. The splendid steam boat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. [illegible], will leave pier foot of [illegible] North River, daily [illegible] Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE [illegible] DAILY.—Fare [illegible] landing at [illegible] West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June [illegible]
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]
Saturday, Aug. 29	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BELL, 2,[illegible] tons burthen;

INDIANA, Capt. BAXTER, [illegible] tons burthen;

ARGO, Capt. BROWNE, [illegible] tons burthen;

JASON, Capt. BRITTON, [illegible] tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York every alternate SATURDAY, touching [illegible] Southampton. These steamships are of the first class [illegible] superior accommodations for passengers. They will [illegible] a limited number of third-class or steerage [illegible] A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little [illegible] than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin [illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].

The splendid QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, [illegible] succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO, August 19.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........[illegible]

Second Cabin Passage.........[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........[illegible]

Second Cabin Passage.........[illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June [illegible]

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July [illegible]

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July [illegible]

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July [illegible]

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship COLUMBIA, [illegible], Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their model and construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, [illegible] tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, [illegible] tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July [illegible]
Glasgow, Wed'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	[illegible]
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City [illegible] only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, [illegible] tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
	Wednesday.........July [illegible]
Saturday.........Aug. 1	Wednesday.........[illegible]
Saturday.........Sept. 12	Wednesday.........Sept. [illegible]

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100 to $130; second cabin, $[illegible]. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, [illegible] cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE—First Cabin, $[illegible]; Second Cabin, $[illegible], and $[illegible]. In the first-class [illegible] steamers ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR............	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed. Aug. 19
ARIEL.........Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed. Sept. [illegible]
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed. Oct. [illegible]

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.........$130 | Second cabin.........$[illegible]

This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Passage not secured until paid for. No berths can be secured on board the day before sailing. No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. Stone, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 2½, 3, and 3½ o'clock. The ASIA will sail Aug. 5. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, THOMAS D. EWAN, commander, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamer *Carolina* makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday [illegible] Richmond on Monday [illegible] will proceed without delay [illegible] Charleston, Augusta [illegible] this the [illegible] Passage and fare [illegible] Petersburg and Richmond [illegible] to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 45 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION [illegible] will be wanted and rewarded [illegible] but wishes some employment that will [illegible] future. Address H. J. HAD-DON, No. 118 [illegible]-st., near 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH [illegible] a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; has no objection to go the country for the summer with a family; has the best of City reference. Call or send at No. 111 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, the first or second floor, with part of basement, of a small respectable house; rent low; reference given and required; east side of Broadway. Address [illegible] Times office.

WANTED—A SURGEON (LONDON) WANTS an engagement. Address ANGLICANUS, New-York Daily Times office, Box No. 2,870.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER, of unexceptionable character and fully competent to take the entire charge of a set of books in a first class dry goods importing and jobbing house. None other need apply. Address H., Box No. 2[illegible], with name and reference.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR A BOOK-[illegible] a clerk for a railroad ticket office, 2 conductors, 3 brakemen, and 2 colored porters [illegible], wages $9 per week. Apply to [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD LAUNDRY IRON-ers. Apply at the St. Nicholas Laundry, No. 81 Beaver-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY AS VICE PRINCIPAL IN a female seminary, who must have had considerable experience in a boarding school, and be qualified to take charge of advanced classes in English; one who can give instruction in drawing and painting, and an Episcopalian, preferred, as she can combine with the English, French or music, to assist in those departments. Salary liberal. Apply immediately to GEO. G. BUTLER, Principal [illegible] Female Seminary, Urbana, Frederick County, Md.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK Academy, [illegible] by teaching experience and [illegible] will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is deserved, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor in a family or [illegible] or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons [illegible] Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials of his ability and morality will be [illegible]. Apply [illegible] Daily Times Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, second floor, commanding a beautiful view of the bay, with gas and bath, will be let to one or two gentlemen, or man and wife, in Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, with full or partial board. Inquire at No. 1 Newark-st.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 1[illegible] [illegible], water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family, not below 14th-st. A parlor [illegible] is desired, and all things will be satisfactory. The terms must be moderate. Address S. T. P., Times Office, [illegible].

STATEN ISLAND—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with large airy rooms and partial board; location healthy and beautiful, a short distance from the ferry; references exchanged. Address L., Box No. 2[illegible] Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and varied drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING—ISLIP PA-VILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is [illegible] furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel.

C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—A FEW families can be accommodated with board in a private family near Cornwall. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boats to Cornwall or Erie Railroad to Turner's. For particulars, apply to JOHN T. S. SMITH, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, or CHARLES C. RIDER, No. 1,0[illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN NINE miles of the City Hall, one hour's pleasant ride by the steamboat Edwin—fare 2[illegible] per month. The German House has been furnished and fitted with a view to comfort, and the luxury of even a night's sleep in the pure and invigorating atmosphere of Washington Heights cannot be over-estimated. Apply at 2[illegible] Greenwich-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Courtlandt-st.

CHARLES [illegible], and D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY G. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—Wm. H. Townsend, No. 12 Warren-st.; Jos. H. Townsend, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, made by the well-known makers of this, Lighte & Newton; cost $325; will be sold for $190, as the owner has no further use for it; has splendid tone; is perfect order; carved legs; solid rosewood mouldings, Gothic corners, &c. Apply at No. 1[illegible] 1st-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already obtained, making five first-class medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 3 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $185. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRAD-BURYS, No. 4[illegible] Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 1[illegible] Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS.—WM. BALDWIN WOULD CALL THE attention of purchasers to the E. Gabler modern improved American Pianos, unrivalled in beauty of tone or finish. Manufactory and wareroom, No. 8[illegible] Walker-st. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to rent.

FIRST PREMIUM MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Sub-Bass Organ Melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOOSE, No. 8[illegible] Walker-st., Sole Agent.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND DIA-GONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $400, warranted; will be sold for $2[illegible]; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by General ANDREW JACKSON, will hold a meeting on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee.

PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman.

J. H. [illegible], Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—A special meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Lodge Room. Punctual attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. [illegible]

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 60 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $[illegible] and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 1[illegible] Ann-st., near the Museum.

FINANCIAL.

ST. [illegible] STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS, [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] Wall-st. HENRY [illegible], Jr., WM. ALEX. [illegible] New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1852, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $[illegible] yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificates, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 22, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st. New-York, June 20, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, WHITESTOWN, WIS., July 15, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS OF the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of August, 1857, will be paid on and after that date, at the People's Bank, New-York.

RUFUS CHENEY, Jr., President.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

WM. E. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No 63 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $150,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$[illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857	1[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 50 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the

Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

R. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. BENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL $200,000.

Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick [illegible],
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	[illegible]
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
P. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred [illegible],
John Gassie,	Daniel Richards,	C. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry [illegible] Hogue,	[illegible]
[illegible] Lahens,	Geo. S. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo [illegible],	Charles R. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward [illegible],	William Forden,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 2[illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 4[illegible] Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 58 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL W. THURLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 30th of June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August, to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 3[illegible] Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS R. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 18th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 2[illegible] Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 3, 1857.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 247 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 22d inst., in the City of New-York.

G. W. RICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable businesses may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 223 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 2[illegible] Water-st., New-York.

F. F. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, N. J., 21 miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $[illegible]. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 59 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

EXCHANGE.—THREE FULL LOTS, ON THE north side of 80th-st., will be exchanged for window and picture glass; full abstract of title; lots well located. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 1[illegible] East 20th-st.

$5,000.—THIS AMOUNT, IN CASH, CAN be used to great advantage, in a safe and profitable business. References given. Answers with real name. Address V. W. Herald Office.

A BARGAIN.—SOME VERY VALUABLE IOWA lands wanted to exchange for merchandise. Price low. Also a few Chicago city lots. Call on or address T. ORMSBEE, Room No. 1[illegible] Western Hotel, for a few days.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE-CYLINDER power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $[illegible]. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 1[illegible] Beaver-st.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Due from Banks		31,050 74
Due from the Directors of the Bank, $[illegible]		
Due from Brokers	$[illegible]	
Real Estate, &c.		2,317 00
Specie		[illegible]
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on Banks		[illegible]
Stocks...$156,114 26 Promissory Notes, $		156,114 26
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		7,016 00
Bills of Suspended Banks	$	
Loss and Expense Account		2,055 08
Total		$[illegible] 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$173,200 00
Circulation Registered	$135,905	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	9,814	126,091 00
Profits		10,797 97
Due to Banks		81
Due to Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors on Demand		[illegible] 73
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, dividend unpaid		501 00
Total		$[illegible] 51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and EDWARD N. BLOOM, Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

E. N. BLOOM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of July, 1857. RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

New-York, July 15, 1857. P. PERIT, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

62,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
2[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible]50 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
294,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—ESTIMATES WILL BE received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 12 Fulton st., until Monday, July 20, for laying a double track from the present terminus of the track on Fulton-av., to the city line; also, propositions will be received for furnishing 2,000 chestnut ties and 30,000 pounds of cast iron knees.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all estimates.

JOHN KELLUM,
CHARLES C. BETTS,
PURCELL COOKE,
GEORGE S. HOWLAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
} Construction Com. of B. C. R. R. Co.

JULY 15, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.

A. L. DECAMP, No. 212 Front-st.,
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard-st.,
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail.

At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 25.)

Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 1[illegible] BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—A PLAIN, moulded green plush set of furniture for sale low, being ordered and not taken on account the person wanting credit. Also, a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of the best quality, manufactured by JOSIAH A. LANE, No. 19 Catharine-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 5[illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SPORTING.

SCHOONER YACHT "SPRAY" FOR SALE—About 40 tons burden, coppered and in good order, and well found in every particular. She now lies at Hoboken, and is ready for immediate service. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pike-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed eyes was constantly used, with great success by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career; and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy. It speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excess.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, [Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it an invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

[illegible] No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month, may see at once the reason of it. "Dr. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 59 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office. Consultation hours till 1 and after 6.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 8th-st., and Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 51[illegible] Broadway to No. 6[illegible] Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been [illegible], that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A capsulative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease: $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

CANCERS, TUMORS, &c.—A SAFE AND sure remedy for the removal of the above diseases, without surgical operation. Warranted a perfect cure, or no charge. Address CANCER DOCTOR, Box No. 1,3[illegible] Post-Office.

CANCERS CURED.—DR. TRALL, NO. 15 Laight-st., New-York, cures cancerous affections in a short time. This treatment occasions little or no pain, and so renovates the system that the disease will not return.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicine. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 274 Grand-st., and 5[illegible] Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight and painted with the Paten [illegible] Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 3 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 128 Fulton-st., basement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible] NEW-YORK.—[illegible] THAN S. CHRISTIE [illegible] [illegible] will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City [illegible] City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and [illegible] [illegible] twenty-six dollars and [illegible] [illegible] the 18th day of December, 1856, and [illegible] [illegible] part thereof, from the [illegible] day of February, 1857 [illegible] thereof, from the 1[illegible] day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857.

The complaint in this action was filed [illegible] the Clerk of the City and County of [illegible] City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of July, 1857.

jy9-law6wF* W. [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—[illegible] VAN ZANDT, LANE and [illegible] against ROBERT P. RIKER—Summons [illegible] demand on contract.—To ROBERT P. RIKER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] and thirty-four cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857. [illegible] Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy10-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—NATHANIEL M. TERRY and J. DELLA TORRE against EDWARD HAWKINS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To EDWARD HAWKINS, above named defendant: Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Riverhead, in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of sixty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 28, 1857.

MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jel3-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI COLE against [illegible]—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 4th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

SPENCER & SAFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je13-law6wF*

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey. ALLEN SUTTON, having made [illegible] [illegible] me in writing, setting forth that JOHN L. SUTTON, late of Fairfield County, in the State of [illegible], died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted; [illegible] paying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me at the Surrogate's office of the County of Hudson, on the [illegible] day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock, [illegible] that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said JOHN L. SUTTON should not be granted to the said ALLEN SUTTON, and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for [illegible] a week,) preceding said day.—Dated June [illegible], 1857.

jy3-law4wF* E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimsen, No. 116 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.

jel9-law6mF* SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. [illegible] Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May [illegible], 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of P. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1857.

ja3-law6mF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH F. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April [illegible], 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April [illegible], 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

E. D. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 8, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 2[illegible], 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the [illegible] day of July next.

E. D. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable [illegible] of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional [illegible] per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. C. BANCK, [illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—I HEREBY GIVE notice that GABRIEL DURYEA is no longer my Agent for the purchase of calves, lambs and country produce, I having this day revoked his appointment. All contracts which he may hereafter make in my name, will not be recognized by me. JAMES SPAULDING.

New-York, July 15, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT K. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths of every description, on the premises No. 78 John-st., and Nos. [illegible] Platt-st., New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. 1[illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $[illegible] to $[illegible].

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver-Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

S. E. SQUIRE. [illegible] LANDER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Teachers [illegible] to Thalberg and D'Angri.

[illegible] Thalberg and Mme. D'Angri have [illegible] school teachers of the City [illegible] a testimonial in the shape of [illegible] with elaborately pleased compliments, [illegible] and pictorial. The following is their testimonial:

"This testimonial of grateful and unalloyed pleasure is tendered to Sigismund Thalberg by the teachers of the public schools of the City of New-York, and the [illegible] of music in the same, having under their charge [illegible] pupils, enthusiastically gratified by the [illegible] performances which his [illegible] benevolence furnished them with the [illegible] of enjoying. Familiarized as we are with the [illegible] and not unaccustomed [illegible] of distinguished skill in science or art on the part of children, and deeply sensible of the tendency of such excited enjoyment to elevate and stimulate [illegible] after improvement that at [illegible] and protect the heart and intellect, and [illegible] for the proficient and [illegible] of the youth under our [illegible] exhibitions, as well as [illegible] D'Angri, we feel [illegible] to you, as [illegible] these sincere acknowledgments [illegible] and our earnest desire and ardent [illegible] long be spared, with [illegible] contributing to the benefit and gratification [illegible] and that a glorious [illegible] the close of a career of splendid [illegible] in that exalting and ecstatic [illegible] through eternal ages."

[illegible] on behalf of the teachers by Leonard [illegible] and on behalf of the professors of music by [illegible] and Nash, and on behalf of members of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence by James F. [illegible]

[illegible] is as follows:

"The teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York, and the musical professors in the same, on behalf of themselves and the fifty thousand pupils under their charge, present this testimonial of their grateful thanks to Madame Elena D'Angri, for her [illegible] contribution, by her eminent vocal talents and exquisite musical taste to the splendid gratuitous entertainments recently furnished to the [illegible] of the City, whom they are earnestly [illegible] to that glorious eminence which the [illegible] of his country pointed out, with prophetic [illegible] as the mark of the prize of the high calling of the children of Christian liberty and virtuous self-dependence—a diadem that cunning workmen cannot form, nor subtle philosopher contrive to weigh; the excellence and magnificence of which are supplied by educated intelligence, simplicity and truth.

"We wish you, Madame, with earnest devotion, a long continuance of health and prosperity and the [illegible] of families, that Time himself shall [illegible] to injure in one to whom his Sovereign has [illegible] such gifts with a disposition so intimately [illegible] which is "twice blessed, that blesses [illegible] who give and those who take."

[illegible] testimonials, each being written on an oval space in the centre, are surrounded by various emblematic devices and ornamental embellishments, [illegible] from Shakespeare, Milton, Spencer, [illegible] on the subject of music, fill up [illegible] and ornamented portions of the lower [illegible] and centre are appropriated to the signatures [illegible] of the parties engaged in the [illegible] of the token.

The meeting of presentation last evening, organized by electing Mr. Avery, Principal of the Tenth Ward School, No. [illegible], Chairman. On proceeding to take his seat, [illegible] of the Board of Education, named [illegible], who had found his way into the room [illegible] the chair, declaring that "it was an insult to his [illegible] dignity to see another man in the chair."

Order being restored, Mr. Kiddle delivered a Presentation address, and was replied to by Mr. Thalberg, in a speech of about three minutes, in which he said that he had very carefully observed the working of our institutions, and had found them truly admirable; of them all, none had so forcibly impressed his mind as our system of public education. He had no language adequate to express his pleasure and gratification at the warm-hearted recognition he had met at the hands of the teachers and children of New-York. The testimonial, wrought by the pen alone [illegible] a rare work of art, was a gem that he should cherish to his last hour.

Madame D'Angri made a few happy remarks, expressing thanks for the kind attentions which had been showered on her, and that she should cherish the recollection of her association with the school children of New-York with the most delightful satisfaction.

She thanked the teachers for their beautiful testimonial, and said that it should remain with her while she continued to exist.

Mr. Avery took the floor as Madame D'Angri sat down, and related a pleasing incident in relation to the kindness of D'Angri. He said that in France she had often given concerts to raise money to save young men from the army-conscription, and that she had often received the thanks of those whom she had thus aided, through the Prefects of the towns where they resided.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Collector Schell and a party of friends came in, and were introduced to the company by Miss Fanning. The Collector was called on to speak, but declined, as Commissioner Henry by this time was capable of doing all the speaking.

To close the occasion creditably, it was found necessary to adjourn at once, after which an hour was passed in conversation. Then came "Auld Lang Syne," in which Thalberg and D'Angri both heartily joined, and the separation.

Concerning Washington Market.—The Committee on Markets of the Board of Councilmen met in the Council Room, City Hall, on Thursday—Councilman H. W. Collins in the Chair. The matter in debate being the proposed disposal of the site and removal of Washington and Franklin Markets.

Councilman Franklin addressed the Committee at length in favor of the sale of Washington Market. He detailed how that he had been the originator of the motion in the Board. He alluded to the rapid enlargement of the City and its population. The inhabitants were compelled to purchase their supplies of food with less facility than when Washington Market occupied the centre of an inhabited rather than, as now, a warehouse and shipping district. Few families living near Fourteenth-street can get to Washington Market; the result is, they are obliged to buy at second-hand, and at great loss. The neighborhood at Fourteenth-street now afforded a spot which, if not secured, would soon be built over. The population had more than doubled in a few years, and Fourteenth-street, if not now, would soon be the centre of the City. The other markets, in Centre, Fulton and Catharine streets, were quite sufficient for the district, which contained, below Canal-street, a comparatively small resident population.

[illegible] to satisfy the wants of our population, or [illegible] their facilities in increasing supplies, would he urge the removal of this market. The public [illegible] demanded it, aside from the question as to supply. The removal would relieve the overcrowded streets, which are now almost impassable during the early part of the day. If Washington Market were offered for sale, the site would be found to be immensely valuable to the commercial and shipping interest, while it is of little value merely as a market.

The receipts of the market-tax for the last three years have been, in

1854	$37,403 04	1856	$36,097 25
1855	47,476 75		

Under an honest leasing of the vacant lots they would bring good prices, as no such quantity of ground in one body can be found on the west side for commercial or other purposes. Within six years the character of all the streets running from Broadway, north and south of the market to the River, has been changed by the erection of splendid stores on the site of former dwelling and boarding houses, and if the market were removed, in a few years splendid stores would be erected, and the thousands of small craft now occupying the River in its vicinity, would be replaced by an expanding commerce would find increasing accommodation, which had been long needed.

Ex-Councilman Taylor argued the opposite side. He observed that to remove or sell "that there Washington market is the outrageousest thing as there is in New-York." He admitted that markets were needed, but urged that the intended location was between two gas houses—adopting the same general line of argument already reported, when the question was fully discussed in the Board. A market was very much wanted where Washington Market is located, and the growth of the business done there was a sufficient proof of the advantage and necessity of its existence. Washington Market paid into the City Treasury $11,000 more every year than all the other markets put together. Besides, if this market were a nuisance, why did the genteel people in Fourteenth-street want it? Fruits, "vegetables," "every" thing might be obtained there. It was the market of the world, crowded with "vehicles," and it did credit to him whose name it bears, except that it was an old building. He would add no more.

Councilman Franklin admitted the increase of business. That was a necessity arising from the increase of population. Put that market into four well distributed markets, and the property for the City would be higher. The accumulation of dirt in the river near the market was an intolerable circumstance. If, as Mr. Taylor admitted, the building was a "perfect miserable old rookery," would it not be better to build three or four handsome market houses elsewhere, than to erect a new building on the old site?

Mr. H. W. Kerr wished to direct the attention of the Committee to the fact that Washington market was almost exclusively wholesale. Its retail business was comparatively small. Now, Fulton-street and the market could not accommodate the wagons and the crowd, and yet it had been said that the other markets were sufficient for the district. The fees or revenue from Washington Market might fairly be more than doubled. The fault was not with the Clerks but with the governing power. When had a floor been laid or any thing been done by the authorities, and could it be a matter of wonder that the place is dilapidated, infested with rats and vermin, and stinking with garbage? The business of Washington Market is immense, for which Fulton Market could never serve as a substitute. If the market be a nuisance, let it remain where it will be a nuisance to few.

Ex-Councilman Taylor said the vehicles were all crowded there before daylight in the morning, how then could the market be a nuisance? Washington Market might be made to pay at a reasonable computation $60,000 to the City per annum. He would pledge that if not removed, it should be done.

Councilman Franklin said that seven dollars was paid for one stand, for the next 12 shillings, though there was not the slightest difference between them. The greatest inequality prevailed. There was no rule, yet every man was willing to pay for what he occupied.

A gentleman observed that originally the fees (say 20 years ago) were $1. He was not aware of any permanent regulations that had been made.

John Baum, the Collector, remarked that he lost a good deal of money from deficient arrearages and removals. There was no equality in the price charged for stalls, and for various reasons the income was less than it might be. Sometimes 6 cents, sometimes 12 cents per day was charged for a stall. No stand pays so much as $6 per week. One large stand, occupied by three persons, pays $7. The practice of reletting prevails to some extent.

After a few other observations from parties present, the Committee suddenly broke up, subject to the call of the Chair. The lobby was crowded with visitors.

Resistance to Officers.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5¼ o'clock, when the Deputy-Sheriff, Frederick L. Vulte, went to detain a Barge on which some claim was due, lying at the foot of Leroy-street, those on board got greatly excited, and threatened to throw him over. He was violently struck by a man named Reilly. Seeing that his life was in danger he withdrew and sent for some assistance to the Ninth Precinct Station-house. Officers Meade, Brown and Smith arrived promptly. In the mean time they had loosed her from her moorings, and had left but room for the officers to board her one at a time, those on board standing at the gangway threatening them with death if they attempted to board her. Reilly, having been pointed out by Mr. F. L. Vulte, the officers rushed in, officer Meade leading. He had a narrow escape of being thrown over, as the fellows made a desperate resistance. They succeeded, however, in arresting Reilly, and, with some difficulty, led him prisoner to Ninth Precinct.

Charge of Forgery.—Lucius Augustus Mendis, formerly book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Benjamin Marks & Co., merchants, at No. 25 William-street, was yesterday arrested, charged with having forged with intention of altering several checks on the Island City and Tradesmans' Banks, filled in for $550, and signed with the name of the firm. The accused, it appears, had some difficulty, about ten days ago, with his employers, and was discharged; since that time, the firm had heard that he intended committing forgeries upon them, and caused his arrest. When taken into custody, he had five of these checks in his possession. He denied any intention to utter them, and said that another person had drawn and signed them. He is believed to have had an accomplice, and this man was near him when he was arrested, but escaped. Justice Brennan held him to await examination.

Mysterious Disappearance — Suspected Murder.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. John Smith, a sober, intelligent and highly esteemed citizen of Paterson, N. J., came to this City on business, intending to return home that evening; but after transacting his business he concluded to remain over night, to witness a theatrical performance, and return to Paterson early on Wednesday morning. He telegraphed his wife to this effect; since then nothing has been either seen or heard of him.

Mr. Smith is about 25 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, fair complexion, auburn hair, beard and moustaches, all in profusion; very brilliant blue eyes, high, broad forehead. He wore from home a suit of brown cassimere. As cashier of a very extensive manufacturing establishment in Paterson, Mr. Smith paid out, on the day previous to his leaving, several thousand dollars; and it is known that he could have had but a small amount of money with him—probably not over $75 or $80—as he left most of his previous month's salary at home. His accounts are all correct.

Several of Mr. Smith's friends were all day yesterday and Wednesday afternoon in search for him, but in vain. His wife and children are in agonizing distress on account of his absence, as he was noted for punctuality. Any tidings of him would be most thankfully received at No. 40 West-street, Paterson.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Philosophical Club held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Professor Mapes in the Chair. The subject of Engraving was considered, and many fine specimens shown, and interesting facts stated. The subject will be continued at the next meeting.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Ray's Zephyr Merino Under-Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

Dr. Valentine Mott's commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

James E. Ray, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

To Travelers—A Word Before Starting.—Ray's Zephyr Merino Under Garments are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills, consequent upon unlooked-for and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. James E. Ray, Importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under-Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A filter has at length been invented so simple in construction, so perfect in action, and so low in price that every man may henceforth drink pure water. In the use of the Croton Star Filter, recommended for its superior merits by such universally acknowledged competent judges as M. Van Schaick, President; Thos. E. De Forest, Commissioner; A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer; John P. Flender, Chief Water Purveyor, of the Croton Aqueduct Department—you have secured the best and cheapest Filter ever submitted to a discerning public. Plain finished at 75 cents; silver-plated finished at $1. On exhibition and sale at No. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

While wearing Ray's Superior Zephyr Merino Under-garments, you
Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews.
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the coolest, healthiest and pleasantest Summer undergarments ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy at James E. Ray's Family Hosiery and Undergarment Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men, are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these Pastilles. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

To Keep Cool in Hot Weather, Wear Rankin's Zephyr Merino Under-Vests. They protect the body from sudden changes of the weather, gently absorb the perspiration, and are elastic, durable, and cheap.
Remember the number,
No. 96 Bowery.
A. Rankin & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Beware of Imposture!—The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a water-mark—the words "Holloway, New York and London," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the Book, of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A mammoth entertainment is to be given at this popular house this evening—for the Benefit of Mrs. H. F. Nichols. Four full and attractive pieces are presented, viz.: "The Armorer of Tyre," "The Magic Trumpet," "Mazeppa the Second," and the "Irish Tutor," besides, Singing, Dancing, &c. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

Zephyr Merino Under-Garments.—The first to introduce these excellent goods to the American public was Thomas McLaughlin, of No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray, where will be found every size of the above. Also, silk, cotton and Lisle thread, wholesale and retail. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Board of Health—Bribery Case—An Alderman Expelled.—The Brooklyn Common Council held a special meeting Wednesday evening, (President Pierson in the Chair,) to continue the hearing of the case of Alderman Preston. Henry L. Clinton, Esq., addressed the Board for more than three hours, contending that no legal or moral offence had been committed, and finally that the Board had no power to expel under the charge.

Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Pierson and Fowler, defended the report of the Committee.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock, Alderman Wilson moved the adoption of the first resolution of the report, as follows:

Resolved, That Alderman Preston, of the Fifteenth Ward, is proved, both by his own admission and the evidence of Mr. DeBevoise, to have received $250 in consequence, and as a reward of his official action as a member of the Board of health.

Adopted—Ayes, 21; Alderman Doblan, of the Fourth Ward voting in the negative, and Alderman Snyder, colleague of Alderman Preston, excused.

Alderman Kalbfleisch then moved that Alderman Preston, of the Fifteenth Ward, be, and he is hereby, expelled from this Common Council. Adopted by the same vote as on the first resolution.

The resolutions relative to Alderman Walsh were laid on the table, and the Board adjourned.

Missing.—A domestic, employed at No. 92 Washington-street, Brooklyn, has been missing since the 13th inst., under circumstances which excite apprehensions of foul play.

NEW-JERSEY.

Water for Hoboken.—The Jersey City Water Commissioners have made an offer to the Hoboken Water Commissioners to supply the latter city with Passaic water, which proposition has been accepted. Hoboken is to pay the same water rates for her improved property that consumers in Jersey City pay, and an addition of twenty per cent. is to be added instead of paying any pipe-tax, surface-tax, or deficiency-tax to Jersey City. Hoboken will pay these taxes to their own Commissioners. The Hoboken Commissioners will lay their own pipe from the line of Jersey City. The contract is for three years, but in case of any deficiency in the supply of water the supply for Hoboken may be cut off.

Negotiations have recently been going on between the Water Commissioners of the city of Hudson and those of Jersey City, which have resulted in the same offer to Hudson as to Hoboken, and it has also been accepted.

Examination of Counterfeiters.—On Tuesday afternoon two men who gave their names as Beaten Strait and George Wallace, were examined before Recorder Bedford, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and were committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Thursday night last a stranger entered the grocery store of Wm. R. Drayton, at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, and passed a $20 bill on the Chatham Bank altered from a genuine $2 of that bank, in payment for goods, and received change in return. Mr. Drayton ascertained on Friday that it was an altered bill. On Friday evening another man entered his store and after purchasing articles, offered a $20 bill on the City Bank of Newark, in payment. Mr. Drayton rejected the bill and the stranger left with it. Mr. D. sent his boy to watch the movements of the stranger. He proceeded up Washington-street a short distance from Montgomery, then returned and went up Montgomery-street to Warren-street, where he met another man, and the two took a circuitous route towards the ferry. Mr. Drayton, upon being informed of their movements, procured the services of Officer Murphy, and proceeding to the ferry they arrested the man who had offered him the bill that evening, and his companion also, who Mr. Drayton recognized as the person that passed the altered bill upon him on Thursday night. They were locked up for examination, and yesterday their cases were disposed as above stated. Strait is an elderly man, poorly dressed, and has a sharp-featured face. Wallace is apparently 35 years of age, is short in figure, and has sandy whiskers.

Fire.—On Wednesday afternoon, a story frame dwelling, under Bergen Hill, near the Rock Tavern, on the road from Hoboken to the city of Hudson, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by a German family. Loss $750—partially covered by insurance.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..July 16.

$4,000	Kentucky St. 6s	100	15	Del. & H. Canal Co.	119
1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	10	do	120
1,000	do	92	5	Cumb. Coal Co.	17¾
18,000	Missouri State 6s	79	130	do	17⅞
8,000	do	78⅞	100	do b60	17¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	58¼	100	do b60	17¾
1,000	do	58⅜	850	Reading Railroad	78¼
4,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75	78	200	do	78⅛
3,000	Erie R. Cv. bs. '62	70	300	do	78⅛
1,000	H. Riv. R. Cnv. bs.	62	700	do s60	78
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	78¼	300	do b10	78¼
5,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	74½	100	do s30	78
1,000	M. So. & F. bds.	71	20	M. S. & N. Ia. p. stock	79½
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.	90¼	55	Mich. Cen. R.	83
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	68	32	do	83¼
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. bs.	81¼	376	Mi. S. & N. In. R. opg	51
20	Mer. Bank Scrip	109	796	do opg	51¼
19	B. of the S. of N. Y.	106	31	do pbc	51¼
58	Bk. of Commerce	105	175	do opg	51¼
13	Bk. Com. Scrip	104½	100	do s10	50½
40	Amer. Ex. Bank	110	100	do s60	48
15	Corn Ex. Bank	106	700	do opg	52
10	Park Bank	102½	30	do pbc	52
250	Clev. & Pitts. R. R. b3	41	250	Panama R. R.	92
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b3	84	25	do	91¾
525	do	83¼	155	do	91⅞
100	do s60	82⅞	25	do	91¾
100	do s60	83	50	do b60	92
346	do	83½	5	Ga. & Ch. R. R.	93¼
50	do s60	82¾	70	do	94¼
50	do b3	83⅝	22	do	94
150	Erie Railroad	33	100	do s60	94½
1626	do	33¾	100	do b3	94¼
200	do s10	33	250	Cle. & To. R. R. b10	60
900	do s3	33¼	1800	do	60
100	do b3	33¾	100	do s60	59½
200	do b7	33¾	15	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	91½
500	do swk	33¼	7	do	92
150	do s10	33¼	300	do b30	92½
50	do s60	31½	50	do b60	93
7	do	33¼	250	do b3	92½
1100	do s11	33¼	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R. s10	49½
100	do s12	33¼	60	do	50
600	do s60	33	90	La C. & Mil. R. R.	53¼
100	do s15	33¼	125	do	53¼
400	do	33¼	100	do s10	53¼
100	do b60	34	25	do	54
400	do c	34	50	do s30	54½
100	do c	33½	50	do s3	54½
100	do b3	33½	50	do b60	55

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Erie Railroad	33
5,000	Missouri State 6s	78⅞	55	do	33¼
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	81¼	100	do s3	33
1,000	Te. Ha. & Al. 2d m.	68	200	do	33¼
25	Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	120	250	do	33¼
150	Nic. Transit Co.	8¼	50	do b60	33
10	Ohio Life & Tt. Co.	102	200	Hud. Riv. R'd.	30
25	La Cr. & Mil. R.	55	50	Harlem R. pref'd.	34
25	do	55¼	200	Reading Railroad	78
100	N. Y. Central RR.	83	500	do	77¾
100	do	83½	150	Mich. Central R.	83
100	do b30	83¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. s10	50
300	do	83½	200	do opg	51
100	do b3	83½	100	do s60	47
15	M. S. & N. I. pf. sk. b30	79	50	do s30	48½
100	Panama R. R.	91	50	do s10	49½
10	Mil. & Miss. RR.	51¼			

Thursday, July 16—P. M.

Money affairs are so generally quiet, and to Street borrowers so comfortable, that we have nothing new to report to-day. The screw steamer *Lebanon*, for Liverpool, to-day, took $100,000 in Gold. The *Columbia* is the Collins steamer for Saturday next. Exchange is steady 109¾@109⅞ ₩ cent. The activity at the Custom-House continues this week, though the consumption entries are rather lighter than last week. The Foreign financial news, telegraphed this morning from Halifax, is regarded in the Street as encouraging, and the private letter mail, which will be due here to-morrow, will probably be more so, as the London discount market is evidently shaping easier. The Sub-Treasury, to-day, received $501,820; paid $441,198; balance, at close, $11,229,488.

The great rise at the Stock Exchange this week continued through the early part of the day, although some reaction, after the material additional advance of yesterday, would not have been wholly unexpected. On Erie, 1 ₩ cent. over Wednesday's prices was paid for 6,000 or 8,000 shares, the top rate being 34 ₩ cent. At the afternoon Board the demand slackened off, and a few sales were made below 33 ₩ cent. An advance was also paid on the early sales of Reading, to the extent 7¼ ₩ cent. but lost at the second Board. The income account of the property for the half year turns out a surplus of over $50,000, after providing for the cash dividend of 4 ₩ cent. This is on the poorest half of the season. New-York Central was weaker at the close by ¼ @1 ₩ cent. than yesterday. All the Western shares were 1 ₩ cent. better, including the Southern Michigan guaranteed, which sold as high as 79 ₩ cent. The unfounded rumor of an Income loan was renewed this afternoon and a few sellers' options put out to give it countenance. For the opening of the transfers on Monday 52 ₩ cent. was paid at the early Board, and 51@¼ at the close. Against this Stock and New-York Central, the public may expect "about this time," as the almanac maker says of the weather, manifold rumors and a large variety of Stock gambling inventions. The settlements impending on the immense June and early July contracts at low figures call for extra and desperate efforts to keep down the rise in prices, after the present lesson in Erie. The two Wisconsin Road stocks were better to-day. La Crosse sold at 55¼ ₩ cent.; Milwaukee, 52@51 ₩ cent. There has probably been some ugly work in engineering the land-grant for the La Crosse, and the equivocal issue of Bonds growing out of it has shaken confidence, particularly in the project as enlarged by incompetent or self-willed managers. But, as far as we are advised, there is yet vitality in the property itself, and a Committee of Investigation is now at work to sift out its real present condition and future burthens. The concern has the misfortune of the good-will of a party here whose constant aim has been to malign and (if possible) destroy all else in the Railway system. If it can only survive such support, the stockholders may possibly yet see their own. The same worthies have, in a spirit of revenge, assailed the other Wisconsin road Company, the Milwaukee and Mississippi. These unscrupulous utterings, by alarming one or two timid capitalists, have undoubtedly deprived the Company of a portion of the means which they had conditionally negotiated for in prosecution of the Southern Wisconsin Branch, without encroaching on the income from the main line. But the Directors have very properly remedied this by postponing for a few months their Summer dividend, a step heartily approved of by most of the New-York stockholders, and the stock to-day is made firmer by the unofficial announcement by telegraph. City Bank shares are in good request and scarce. The surplus 860 shares of the Corn Exchange Bank sold yesterday at 108¼. The 8,000 new shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank sold to-day at 120@120¼. Ohio Trust Bank brought 102, ex-dividend, at the Brokers' Board, equal to 107 per cent. Railway Bonds and State Stocks are slightly looking up. The City Comptroller is selling his short certificates of debt pretty freely at 7 ₩ cent. interest. The general market leaves off steady.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of June, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the preceding year:

June, 1857........$573,870 | June, 1856........$651,870

Decrease........$78,500

NEW-YORK CENTRAL—[illegible] RAILROAD YEAR.

	[illegible]	1855-6.
October	[illegible]	$736,422
November	745,311	674,941
December	695,452	668,902
January	462,262	461,807
February	460,897	378,984
March	674,862	519,811
April	746,046	707,963
May	662,488	696,913
June	573,870	651,870
Total, nine months	$5,938,834	$5,498,613
Increase this year		$440,221

The full railway year promises a gross earning of over *eight millions dollars*, and there is little question that the net result to the stock on the official report to be made to the State Engineer on the 30th September, will be full eleven ₩ cent. on the capital of $24,000,000, or $720,000 over the regular 8 ₩ cent. division to the Stockholders. The surplus balance to the credit of the income of the Road at the close of last year, on the working of three years since consolidation, was $1,301,036. The surplus from the current year being added, the income balance to be carried forward, will be over *two millions of dollars*. In other words, the property will have earned net, in four years, over 40 ₩ cent., of which 32 ₩ cent. will have been divided to the Stockholders. The August dividend, of 4 ₩ cent. will, probably, be notified from Albany to-morrow. There was never the slightest doubt of its declaration or prompt payment, nor was there ever a period in the last month when any officer or friend of the Road believed the deficiency in the June earnings would reach $100,000.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on the 1st of August. The LaFayette Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on the 20th inst. The Seamen's Bank for Savings will pay interest on its deposits on the 20th inst. at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. per annum on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. on larger sums. The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy, Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent. payable to the New-York stockholders at the office of Ira Bliss, on the 21st inst.

The steamship *Lebanon*, which sailed yesterday, carried $144,882 61 Specie, on freight.

LAND SALES BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY, 1857.

Acres.		Total sales.
156,025.80	Construction Lands for	$2,004,221 23
6,906.06	Interest Fund Lands for	119,665 83
32,014.49	Free Lands for	513,401 64
Total 194,946.35	acres sold for	$2,637,288 70
	Add town lots sold for	35,617 76
	Total	$2,672,946 46
	Add the aggregate sales as per report of Jan. 1, 1857	10,712,828 41
	Which makes the aggregate of all sales to date	$13,387,174 87

	No. of acres.	Acres sold.	Acres on hand.
Construction lands	2,000,000	715,171.39	1,284,828.61
Interest Fund lands	250,000	159,606.97	90,391.03
Free lands	345,000	184,778.50	160,221.50
Total	2,595,000	1,059,556.86	1,535,443.14
Add sold land			1,059,556.86
Aggregate of grant			2,595,000.00

The Jersey City *Telegraph*, in speaking of the the Bergen Tunnel, says:

"The whole work is being driven with extraordinary energy night and day. There are now employed upon it about 1,300 men. The stones are hoisted from the shafts by ten steam engines, are placed upon cars and hauled into the docks. When the docks are completed, they will extend more than one thousand feet along the river, where there is 28 feet of water. The tunnel is to be completed in the early part of the next Winter. When the case of the Erie Railroad can reach the river by this route, they will save one mile of distance between the slaughter-house and the Duane-street depot in New-York. It will also save operating the cars over a rise of 60 feet above tide, besides some 300 of curvature, and 30 minutes of time from that as they now run, out H. Ward, R. & T. Co.'s line.

"This is one of the things that will tend to place the Erie Railroad in a natural position to control the travel and freighting business of the West. This opens the line to this city direct, without the possibility of shutting up the freight traffic in the ice between New-York and Piermont. After this is accomplished, then it only remains for the Erie Railroad to improve its connection with the West—after which it will be in a position to suffer very little from competition."

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, July 16.

P. S. Benjamin, Walcot, Vt., failed.
John M. Boyd & Co., Boston, Mass., failed; liabilities said about $75,000.
John M. Boyd, Marlboro, Mass., failed.
John Chipman, Marlboro, Mass., gone into insolvency.
Aaron Jacobs & Co., New-York City and San Francisco, suspended; liabilities $510,000, nominal surplus $150,000; are asking an extension.
Geo. P. Putnam & Co., New-York City, assigned.
B. A. Stern & Co., New-York City, suspended; liabilities reported $660,000; are asking an extension.
William Irvine & Bro., New-York City, assigned; liabilities about $65,000, of which $[illegible] is said confidentially.
Boyd & Keen, New-York City, assigned. It is supposed their assets will pay their liabilities.
McLean & Co., New-York City, failed and assigned.
Harrington & Co., New-York City, failed.
Jas. Cunningham, Rochester, N. Y., suspended; liabilities said about $60,000.
Bronner & Kraft, Syracuse and Ogdensburg, N. Y., failed.
E. G. Robinson, Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., failed.
Chauncey Stevens, Syracuse, N. Y., assigned.
Gardner E. Cone, Rome, N. Y., assigned.
Horton & Smith, Elmira, N. Y., failed and assigned.
Frederick Jump, Ashland, N. Y., failed.
Chas. Barnes, Jordan, N. Y., assigned.
Chas. A. Adkins, Stockbridge, N. Y., assigned.
John Headay, Mount Upton, N. Y., failed; liabilities said about $20,000.
Aaron Carver, Little Falls, N. Y., assigned to Henry Link.
I. R. Lambert, Geneva, N. Y., assigned to Joseph Price.
L. Lohner, Wilmington, Del., assigned.
Ambler & Whittier, Charleston, S. C., failed—offer fifty cents.
John T. O'Byrn & Co., Savannah, Ga., suspended.
W. W. Stewart, Louisiana, Mo., failed.
I. C. Bell, Hiawassee, Tenn., assigned.
John H. Hicks, Wesley, Tenn., assigned.
R. L. Small, Urbana, Ohio, assigned.
A. & A. Black, Lowell, Ohio, assigned to N. Merriam and S. B. Robinson.
D. C. Jenkins, Miamitown, Ind., failed.
I. M. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill., failed.
T. I. V. Owen & Bro., Springfield, Ill., failed.
Harmon & Hanton, Peru, Ill., failed.
S. C. Smith & Chipman, Dixon, Ill., failed and assigned.
A. R. & P. T. Parkhurst, Marengo, Ill., assigned.
Wm. L. Beems, West Urbana, Ill., assigned.
George Robertson, Waterford, Mich., assigned.
B. Wheeler, Allegan, Mich., suspended.
A. Rosenthal, Madison, Wis., sold out very quietly.
John Taylor, Muscatine, Iowa, failed and left.
Brakey & Edie, Maquoketa, Iowa, suspended and sold out.
Hicks & Ketchum, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, suspended.
R. P. Wilkins & Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota Territory, sold out and assigned.
P. C. Van Brocklin, Brantford, C. W., failed and assigned.

The Copper Region.

From the Lake Superior Miner.

The total amount of copper taken from the great mass up to the 1st of June, is as follows:

Previous to March	26,088 pounds.
During March	54,896 pounds.
In April	57,917 pounds.
In May	103,777 pounds.
Grand total	242,888 pounds.

or 121 tons, 1,889 pounds. Of this amount 11,618 pounds, or 5¾ tons, were copper chips, thrown out in cutting up the mass into pieces which were small enough to handle. These chips are, of course, pure copper, and many of the pieces got off this month differ but little from absolute metallic purity. The entire mass will probably yield more than 90 per cent. At this rate this wonderful mass had produced, up to the close of the month of May, about $57,000 worth of copper, and the metal taken from it in May, was worth more than $25,000.

Accounts from the Pewabic state the product for June to be 30 tons, and all points of the mine exposed to be very rich in copper. The Isle Royale is said to be looking very well, especially in the bottom of the shafts, where appearances indicate the presence of mass copper. The Huron mine, in the same district, is satisfactory to the proprietors, several of whom have just returned from a visit there.

From the Boston Post.

We learn from gentlemen who have just returned from Lake Superior that the mines generally present a very encouraging appearance. The Portage Lake district is fast gaining in reputation, and the Isle Royale, Pewabic and Franklin mines are very well spoken of by all who have recently visited them. The ultimate profitableness of the Isle Royale is considered beyond a doubt, but we should infer that the expenses should and can be considerably diminished. It is thought that the Isle Royale product will considerably exceed the recent estimates. The "Pewabic" vein is looking as well as ever, and the superintendent threatens a small shipment from the "Franklin," and promises to exceed 200 tons for the "Pewabic." At the "Copper Fall," the Owl Creek vein is manifestly improving, and is now quite rich. No more masses have recently been exposed on the location, but the mine is considered to have better prospects than ever before. The chances of the large success of the "Superior" are held to be very great. Of other sorts of stocks there is nothing now.

Ohio Central Road.

From the Baltimore Sun.

This community, it is known, has a direct and general interest in the Central Ohio Railroad, which is a valuable connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and important auxiliary to the trade of Baltimore. We have therefore procured the following interesting facts in reference to it:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

	1855.	1856.
August	$31,863 94	$65,666 17
September	38,751 24	75,701 48
October	42,891 22	81,515 46
November	37,719 90	71,385 83
December	38,291 13	63,077 66
	1856.	1857.
January	30,268 34	50,417 45
February	23,540 51	44,778 64
March	45,668 73	58,447 58
April	47,422 73	54,094 31
May	45,168 43	45,885 91
Total for 10 months	$390,430 22	$610,905 25
Increase of last 10 months		$220,475 03

Thus, notwithstanding the business stagnation during the past season, consequent upon what proved in the end to be a short crop, it will be noted that the average receipts from August 1, 1856, to May 31, 1857, inclusive, have exceeded $61,000 per month, and that the revenues for that period, in comparison with the same ten months of the preceding year, have increased $220,475 03, or upwards of 50 ₩ cent.

We learn, in addition, that the road bed is now in much improved condition, and that the machinery has been largely increased and rendered generally effective. The passenger trains run with great regularity, and the route is constantly growing in public favor, a marked evidence of which is the continued large increase in the through travel on our own great road. With fine crops in Ohio, Indiana, and the southwest, there will be a heavy freighting business this Fall and Winter, for which, it is believed the equipment and order of the road will be in condition.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 16—P. M.

Flour inactive—sales 650 bbls. at $6 50 for Extra Wisconsin. Wheat unsettled and lower—sales 14,600 bushels at $1 28@$1 31 for Chicago Spring, and $1 42 for Milwaukee Club. Corn steady—sales 34,000 bushels at 72c. on the spot, and 72½c. to arrive. Oats nominal at 57½c. Whisky—Sales 200 bbls. at 30c. ₩ gallon. Freights firmer—Corn 10½c. and Wheat 12c., to New-York.

Oswego, Thursday, July 16—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat in good milling demand. Sales: 25,000 bushels at $1 32@$1 35 for Chicago Spring, and $1 45 for Milwaukee Club. Corn steady. Sales: 22,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. for sound, and 70c.@72c. for unsound. *Lake imports to-day*—14,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn. *Exports to Montreal*—3,500 bbls. Flour.

Chicago, Thursday, July 16—5 P. M.

Flour closed with a declining tendency. Wheat dull. Corn firm. Oats steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—300 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 71,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 16.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 200 bales. Gunny Cloth advanced ⅛c. Sales at 14c., and holders demanding a further advance. Freights stagnant. Other articles generally unchanged.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Thursday—*First Board*—$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 55; $1,000 Ches. & Del. Canal 6s, 60; $600 City Railroad 6s, 90; $2,334 31 Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾; $700 do. 84; $100 City 6s, new, 95; $2,000 W. & Elm. RR. 7s, 1st mort., 74; 350 Long Island Railroad, 12; 75 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54¼; 30 N. L. Gas, 25; 50 Susq. Canal, 8; 200 New Creek Co., ¾; 200 Reading Railroad, 39¼; 40 Mechanics' Bank, 26¼; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 120.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116; Phila. 6s, 89½@90; Phila. R.R. 90@90½; Phila. 6s, new, 94½@95; Penna. 5s, int. off, 84¼@85; Reading R.R. 39¼@39; *Reading R. Bds.* '70, 75@80; Reading R.R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, 85@88; Penna. R. R. 46½@47; Morris Canal Consolidated, 48; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 64½@65; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12@14; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20½@20¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12¼@12½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mort., 74; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 64½@65; Long Island, 11¾@12¼; Vicksburg, 5@6; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Le[illegible]

high Nav. [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, [illegible] and Richmond—[illegible] E. Stone, T. B. [illegible], A. V. [illegible], E. Chandler, [illegible] and son, [illegible], [illegible] Rubens, [illegible], J. D. Baum, [illegible], E. Hall, F. Carpenter, J. [illegible], E. P. Alexander, W. A. Williamson, G. W. [illegible] and 27 in the steerage.

In ship American Congress, from London—[illegible] Mrs. Bennett, Rev. J. A. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Brooks, Miss [illegible], Dr. Carver.

In bark L. D. Carver, from Cronstadt—[illegible]

In brig Anna Prentiss, from Turks Island—John H. Reynolds, A. H. Murray, and [illegible] M. Dodge, wrecked.

In brig Adolph, from Para—Mr. [illegible]

In brig Linda, from Santa Martha—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 36	Sun sets	7 24	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 16	Gov. Island	7 01	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Lebanon, Cook, Liverpool, R. [illegible].
Ship Winged Racer, [illegible], Hong Kong, Love Bros. & Co.
Barks H. Soese, Chase, New-Orleans, [illegible]; E. Giddings, Ross, Salem, [illegible]; Frank, Haskell, Miramichi, [illegible]; [illegible], Montevideo, [illegible]; Union, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen, [illegible]; Gosling; Lady Franco, Jones, [illegible] & Cos.; Grand Turk, [illegible].
Brigs Lark, (Br.,) [illegible]; May Queen, Morton, Baltimore, [illegible]; Chase; Whitaker, Perry, Elizabethport, [illegible]; Hunter; D. Webster, Williams, Gibraltar, [illegible]; Bulley; L. Maywood, Powers, [illegible]; Africa, Buttis, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; Worthington, White, Malaga, Thompson & Hunter.
Schrs. Brookfield, Fisk, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; [illegible], Rogers, Salem, S. W. Lewis & Co.; [illegible], McBennes, St. Johns, P. I. Nevius & Son; [illegible], Taylor, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Smith, Charleston, [illegible]; Ober, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; [illegible], Christie, Boston, I. Kenny; Savage, [illegible]; F., G. F. Bulley, J. W. [illegible]; Tweed, (Br.,) [illegible]; Lee, (Br.,) Hubbard, Charlestown, [illegible]; Frank, Providence, master; [illegible], Harbor Island, [illegible].
Barge J. A. Shriver, Mecker, Baltimore.
Propeller Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham., screw,) [illegible], Hamburg July 1, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to E. Boch & Kunhardt. Experienced for the first 5 days gales from the westward, and has had very foggy weather the past 3 days. In lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed Br. ship Victoria.
Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Graham's Polly, Hayden, [illegible], with mdse, and 281 passengers to Layton & Hurlbut. Has been 10 ds. W. of George's Shoal, and 5 ds. W. of Nantucket, with light westerly winds and calms. Had a pilot on board 4 days.
Ship American Congress, Mather, London [illegible] and Portsmouth [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible]
Ship Hermine, (Brem.,) [illegible], with mdse. and 365 passengers to [illegible].
Ship Wm. H. Wharton, Gates, Galveston, [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.
Ship Cordelia, Bishop, Liverpool [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 17 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co.
Ship Plutarch, Barker, Liverpool, June [illegible], with mdse. and 412 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Had 1 birth and 1 death on board during the passage. [illegible] ds. W. of the Banks with light westerly winds and calms. July 4, lat. 41 29, lon. 62 29, passed bark Windward, [illegible]
Bark Mary Fenton, Stickey, [illegible] 64 ds. with guano to Thos. Ripley.
Bark L. D. Carver, (of Rockland,) Carver, Cronstadt [illegible] ds., with iron, hemp, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co.
Brig Lydia Frances, (of [illegible],) Dorgan, Pensacola 25 ds., with lumber to Benner & Drake.
Brig Tyrant, McCormick, St. Jago, Cuba, [illegible] ds., with sugar and 12 passengers to [illegible].
Brig Anna Prentiss, (of Castine,) Douglass, Turks Island July 4, with salt to Reed & Bush. [illegible] Br. schr. Æolus, for New-York via Bermuda.
Brig Adolph, Brown, Para June 22, with rubber and nuts to Jas. Bishop & Co. [illegible] with brig M. Shepard, of Salem, and bark [illegible] for Barbadoes.
Brig Henry Leeds, (of Rockland,) Grant, Rockland [illegible] ds., with granite for Fort Richmond.
Brig Palestine, (of Salisbury,) Small, Nuevitas July 2, with mahogany, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Linda, Cook, Santa Martha July 1, with tobacco, &c., to Schlesinger & Anderson.
Brig Cornelia, (Br.,) Tuknison, [illegible] ds., in ballast to Galway, Cuesda & Tullar.
Schr. Geo. Kilborn, Russell, Sullivan [illegible] ds., with [illegible] to order.
Schr. Shylock, Leland, Portland, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. Diamond, Townsend, Indian River [illegible], with corn to Munson & Parker.
Schr. P. H. Pauldenberg, [illegible], uel Willets, ashore at Squan, with mdse. to Johnson & Higgins.
Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Webster, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr. Grace Caroline, Russell, Port Ewen for New-Haven.
Schr. Galileo, Smith, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.
Schr. Henry D. Moore, (of Baltimore,) Snow, Arecibo, P. R., July 3, with sugar, &c., to Merrill & Abbot.
Schr. J. W. Lynell, Johnson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.
Schr. Wm. H. Gilliland, [illegible], New-Orleans [illegible] ds., in ballast to Dollner & Potter.
Schr. E. Headley, Cathcart, Virginia 4 ds., with wood to master.
Schr. Abdel Kader, Cornelius, Virginia 3 ds., with ship timber to Wilson & Christie.
Schr. Arctic, Anderson, Alexandria 3 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.
Schr. Baltic, (Br.,) Pradden, [illegible] 9 ds., with apples to order.
Schr. J. M. Bayles, Gecken, New-Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ann Gale, Petersburg 5 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.
Schr. Oregon, Shaw, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. Blossom & Son.
Schr. Chronometer, Pierson, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to G. W. Simpson.
Schr. Geo. Chamberlain, Boston 4 ds.
Schr. M. A. Hildreth, Evan, Sag Harbor for Port Ewen.
Schr. Black Squall, Bailey, Baltimore.
Schr. Susan and Mary, Hatch, Norfolk [illegible] ds.
Schr. Hickman, Mason, Virginia [illegible] ds., with wood.
Schr. Lojok, ——, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Treasure, Evans, Madison, Conn.
Schr. Onward, Merrill, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. Arkham, Ford, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. R. C. Harton, Deming, Albany for New-London.
Schr. Mayflower, Johnston, Port Ewen for Nahant.
Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Port Ewen for Boston.
Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Albany for Boston.
Schr. Globe, Ellis, Salem, with mdse. to E. W. Beers.
Schr. Bangor, ——, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Panama, Kellum, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters to master.
Sloop Paragon, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters to master.
Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Rondout for Sag Harbor.
Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 17 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Steamer H. B. Beach, Sanders, Boston.
Steamer Seneca, Chandler, Hartford.
Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.
Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence.
WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Constitution, (Belg.,) Pongin, Antwerp; Lebanon, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 16—Arr., barks Mollie, Billings, Messina; Carle, Morgan, Turks Island; [illegible], E. H. Atwood, Mary Patterson, Edwin Reed, and J. C. [illegible], Philadelphia.

Below—Ship Zone, from Liverpool.

Spoken—July 2, lat. 42, lon. 49, ship Victoria, from New-York for London.

Domestic Ports.

Port Jefferson—July 11, arr. schr. Wave, Dayton, Providence; sloop J. Duryea, Punderson, New-York; 13th, schr. Vermillion, Avery, Warren; 15th, schrs. Sarah, Hulse, Providence; C. R. Baylis, Tooker, do.; Margaret Ann, Dayton, do.; sloop Home, Davis, do. Sailed—13th, schr. Sarah Hulse, Philadelphia; 14th, schrs. Wave, Dayton, Elizabethport; R. H. Wilson, Hulse, Hoboken; Gen. Warren Davis, New-York; [illegible], Ruth Halsey, Davis, do.; Vermillion, Avery, do.; sloop J. Duryea, Punderson, do.; Union, Terrill, do.

Spoken, &c.

June 10, lat. 8 50 S., lon. 33 45 W., was passed ship Sweepstakes, stg. S.

June 28, lat. 42 23, lon. 60, ship Mohongo, from Londonderry for Philadelphia.

June 29, 20 miles S. of Tortugas, ship Planter, 6 days from Mobile for Liverpool.

July 1, on the Banks, fishing schr. Rubicon, of Castine, with 2,800 fish.

July 1, lat. 34 12, lon. 61 26, bark Monticello.

July 3, off Ginger Key, ship Bernard, (of Bath,) Carney, from Newcastle for Havana, 34 ds. out.

July 11, lat. 40 40, lon. 65, whaling schr. Chamberlain, of Provincetown, 15 mos. out, with 119 bbls. oil.

July 12, lat. 37 40, lon. 75 20, schr. J. G. Miller, from New-York for Nassau, N. P.

Foreign Ports.

Turks Island, July 4—The bark Lillian, for Martha's Vineyard, sld. June 30. The Br. brig Competitor sld. for Boston July 2. The brig W. S. Morris, from New-York, arr. at Grand Turk July 4. The schr. W. M. Dodge, Walsh, from New-York for Aspinwall, was wrecked June 21, on the West Caicos; all the cargo supposed to be saved except 160 tons of coal; vessel a total loss; ship has been stripped.

At Para, June 22, ship Cidade do Belem, from and for Lisbon, ldg.; bark Oliveira, do.; brigs Laurence, Dunbar, for New-York, June 27; Isabel Scott, for Liverpool, ldg.; Monteiro, from and for Lisbon, disg.; Freeman, Jones, Liverpool, do.

At Nuevitas, July 2, bark Pride of the Sea, Johnson, for New-York, wtg. cargo; brigs Dunkirk, Reed, for do., dis.; Trade Wind, Griffin, do. do.; Edinburg, Bartlett, do. ldg. to sail in 3 ds.; Abby Cook, Leighton, do. do.

At Arecibo, P. R., July 3, bark Wm. Guest, for Georgetown, in 4 ds.; schr. St. Lawrence, for New-York in 5 days.